

## **Historic, Archive Document**

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



THE  
**MONROE**  
**NURSERY**

I. E. J. G. E. N. F. R. I. T. Z. S. O. N. S. C. O.  
M. O. N. R. O. E. . . . M. I. C. H. I. G. A. N.

81 YEARS OF NURSERY SERVICE







## **81 YEARS OF GROWING HARDY TREES AND PLANTS FOR HOME AND ORCHARD**

Since the year of 1847 the Monroe Nursery has been a reliable source of fine plants for home and orchard. Today, after 81 years, our nursery and business are bigger than ever. We can offer better values, better stock and more varieties than ever before. This catalog is the outcome of three generations of satisfactory service to the plant-buying public. It is your guide to the finest plants for your section of the country.



# SIX FLOWERING SHRUBS

Our very best shrub value. Considering our regular prices on these items, there is a big saving in buying this collection.

THESE SHRUBS are not to be confused with those commonly sent by mail in collections. Every shrub is three to four feet in height with the exception of two which naturally are dwarf growing. All of these flower over a long period. First comes Pink Honeysuckle which is covered with pleasing pink flowers, followed later with red berries. Then the Vanhoutte Spirea and Common Snowball, both bearing interesting white blossoms. These are hardly gone when the Pink Weigela lines its stems with Honeysuckle-like flowers. The Butterfly Bush and Anthony Waterer Spirea bloom intermittently throughout the summer. The Butterfly Bush is splendid for cut flowers.

## Special Offer

These 6 fine shrubs in large sized plants priced lower than ever...

**\$5<sup>45</sup>**



VANHOUTTE SPIREA



WEIGELA



PINK HONEYSUCKLE



COMMON SNOWBALL



BUTTERFLY BUSH



ANTHONY WATERER SPIREA

For description of Shrub varieties turn to page 5





## Home Orchard Apple Collection

The 5 best varieties for home planting.

1. **Yellow Transparent:** Best summer apple.
2. **Delicious:** Very popular winter apple.
3. **Jonathan:** Leading winter variety.
4. **Whitney Crab:** Excellent for jellies.
5. **Grimes Golden:** Juicy, rich and spicy.

These trees are strictly first size and quality. They are 5 or more feet in height and have trunks  $\frac{1}{8}$  inches in diameter.

*You save more than the price of one tree. These trees bought singly at catalog prices cost \$7.50.*

*Special* **\$5 95**  
*Low Price*

Turn to our Fruit Section, page 63, for all varieties of fruits



# Monroe-grown Plants Give Better Results

## Our Customers Profit by Our Method of Grading Stock

**Y**OU will profit from the accurate method we employ in selecting the plants we send our customers. It assures you of securing only good plants which are well developed.

The plants are selected according to the diameter of their stocks, as well as by their height. If the plants have poorly developed stocks, although they are of good height, we do not use them to fill orders.

Men are specially employed for the purpose of inspecting stock before it is shipped. Besides inspection for size each plant is carefully examined for possible disease infection, plant pests, breakage, and poor root system. All orders are carefully checked and rechecked before packing to insure against mistakes in varieties or counts.

We believe no other of the many services we perform wins and retains for us more satisfied customers. The large, well-rooted and healthy plants we provide are sure of quick, splendid development and growth, if properly planted. The results they assure are the finest one can secure, and absolutely the most certain.

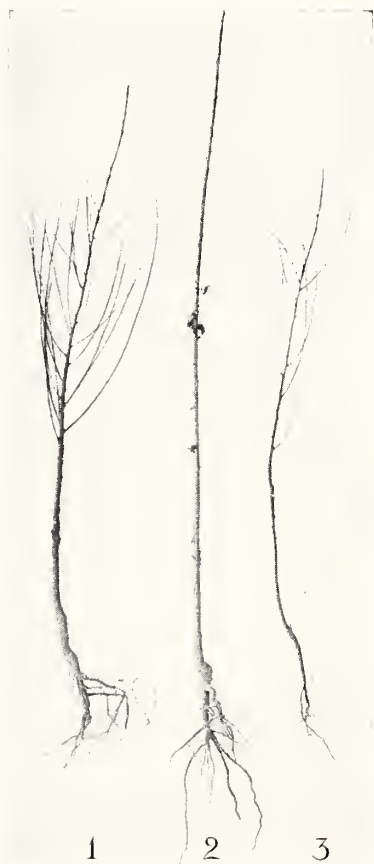
Immense facilities make it possible for us to set this standard of quality. We always keep our stock a little better than the minimum of the grade specified. We know of no better method by which to grade our stock.

Of course, you will appreciate this service.



Plants like these make Immediate Showing

## YOU WILL GET MORE FLOWERS AND FRUIT IN LESS TIME FROM MONROE-GROWN STOCK



Which would you Buy?  
Read how we grade our stock.

Because of the larger, finer stock resulting from our grading methods, you will find you get more flowers and fruit from our plants in less time, if the conditions are right for proper growth.

Naturally, larger root systems and sturdier stocks develop more branch growth and give greater foliage and flowers. In other words, our plants, being properly graded, and of superior condition furnish both immediate effect and better results later. They are plants in which one may make the best investment.

## WE GRADE OUR FRUIT TREES BY BOTH DIAMETER AND HEIGHT

Our fruit trees are undoubtedly the finest on the market because they are graded both by diameter and height. Neither measurement alone is sufficient to accurately determine the size of the tree. A tree of given height may be very small in diameter, or a tree of required diameter may be too short for satisfactory planting.

To the left is a photograph which illustrates the difference between Monroe-Grown trees and others.

No. 1 is a normal tree 11/16ths of an inch in diameter, five to six feet high, and the kind you can expect from our nurseries. Notice how much more sturdy it is than the others.

No. 2 is a taller tree which does not have the proper diameter and which is without branches. No. 3 is still another tree without the correct diameter and growth. Both of these last two trees would be culled by us, but how often they are offered to the market!

Extra care by experts, during growth of our stock insures a large proportion of excellent plants. Careful grading and regrading means best quality to be found anywhere.

# WE REPLACE WITHOUT CHARGE ANY STOCK WHICH FAILS TO GROW

**T**O PROTECT you against loss we are making a liberal offer which means just what it says. If any of the goods purchased from our nursery fail to grow during the proper season, following proper planting and care, we will, upon satisfactory evidence, replace all the plants which have failed, free of charge if reported to us by the first of August following the season they are planted. This broad guarantee extends to everything we grow, with the exception of Evergreens which you will find so marked and noted in this catalog.



One of our fleet of trucks loaded with fine, specimen evergreens. In the background is one of our modern storage warehouses. There is no delay in shipping with this sort of equipment.

## THERE IS NO DELAY AT PLANTING TIME WHEN YOU ORDER FROM MONROE

We can ship our stock in any manner you prefer to get to you promptly in time for planting. Our railroad facilities are excellent.

We are able to send your stock by New York Central, Pere Marquette, Pennsylvania, Grand Trunk, electric freight, express and parcel post. We also have a number of trucks with which we make truckload deliveries. This is especially satisfactory within a radius of 150 miles.

Our stock is packed to stand shipment and to reach the buyer in perfect condition.

### TERMS

To customers whose references are satisfactory to us, payment will be due at the time of their receipt of stock.

It is customary, should the supply of a variety become exhausted, (as will occasionally occur in all establishments) to substitute in its place a similar sort if there is such. Should it be desired for us not to do this, it should be plainly stated on the order, "no substitution".

## OUR GUARANTEE

*We guarantee our stock to live and be true to name. We will cheerfully replace any tree, shrub, or other plant at any time should it prove untrue to name.*

*We will also replace any stock, except evergreens, which fails to grow after being properly planted and cared for, if we are notified before the first of the following August and the stock is allowed to stand as planted so we can examine it, should we so desire.*

*We hold ourselves liable only for the original amount paid us for the stock and replace only stock which has been paid in full.*

## A PERSONAL SERVICE RIGHT AT YOUR DOOR



Mr. Gearhart is in charge of our Sales Department.

Through years of experience it has been found that, in our case, the plan of selling through salesmen is the most popular and the most satisfactory method.

Our salesmen have been selected to give value to you through personal service and attention. Back of our salesmen is the personality of Mr. W. W. Gearhart. Mr. Gearhart, an authority on horticultural matters, devotes his entire time to assisting customers in all horticultural problems, either through the salesman or by direct answer to written inquiries.

Our salesmen are trained to know the habits of growth of the stock they sell. They know where each shrub and tree should be planted so it will flourish with the greatest beauty. They can tell you how to plant your grounds to hide undesirable features or views you do not want to see. They can tell you how to improve the appearance of your buildings, soften the appearance of a corner that is too abrupt, or accent a beautiful doorway. They know how to plant to give your home privacy, or the effect of broad, open lawns.

Lastly, they can advise you as to the care of tree and plants—when they can best be planted, how they should be trimmed and tended, and how they should be protected in the winter.



# IF YOU INTEND TO PLANT EXTENSIVELY HAVE A PLAN MADE



**E**XTENSIVE plantings should be made according to a plan prepared by a competent landscape architect. If you are now building a new home, or are making any changes in your home surroundings, send us a drawing of your grounds. We will place it in the hands of expert landscape designers who will write you to quote a price for the work you need.

You will be under no obligation if you do this, but we assure you that you'll find their prices surprisingly low if you deal through us.

When you send us a drawing of your grounds be sure to show in it the location of all buildings, terraces, trees and other features. Give the dimensions and indicate the directions of undesirable views and the location of adjoining buildings and streets.

Planting with a plan will assure you of having beautiful grounds which will give the most pleasing effects all year round.

## BETTER PLANS MAKE BETTER HOMES

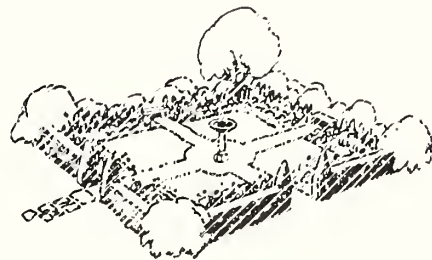
Everyone realizes that planting with a purpose, from carefully worked-out plans, gives effects far more attractive than planting without such plans.

Good landscape work means planting to make the most economical use of your grounds. In other words, it means making your grounds seem as large as possible, containing many beautiful features, without wasting valuable space.

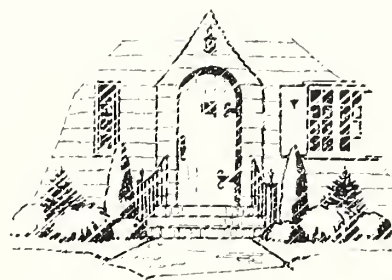
Planning for small grounds and homes is more important than one at first realizes. Actually, it is usually just as difficult to effectively plant small grounds as large ones. The man who spends only a few dollars in obtaining a good plan is infinitely happier in the end.

## PARKS, SCHOOL GROUNDS, ESTATES

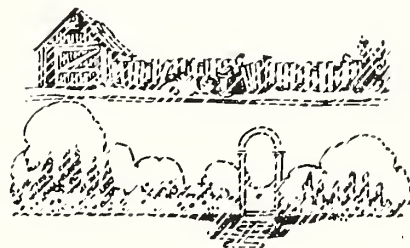
Larger developments such as parks, school grounds and private estates, positively require competent landscape architects in designing the grounds. They require the most careful planning to realize the utmost in utility and beauty. Let us know of your needs. We will carefully inspect the project and make recommendations as to how it can best be handled. It is worthwhile for anyone interested in landscape improvement to talk the matter over with one of our representatives before going ahead with the work.



Plan a little garden for out-of-door enjoyment.



Make the entrance of your home attractive with planting.



Screen unsightly spots from view with trees, shrubs and flowers.



We have assisted many of our customers in gaining just such attractive results as this.

# SHRUBS FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES



IN the description of each shrub we have given the color of the flower and the time of bloom. Every planting should contain a selection of shrubs to provide for flowers from the time of the Golden Bell in early Spring to the Hydrangea in late Summer.

In addition to selecting shrubs with the idea of continuous bloom, one may well consider the other beauties of shrubs such as berries which add a pleasing color note both in summer and winter; also colored foliage for striking contrasts and to relieve the monotony of all green foliage in the summer border. A provision for some cheerful contrasts in wintertime by planting some shrubs with colored bark will do a great deal toward making the planting more interesting and beautiful the year around.

## Shrubs With Berries Fall and Winter

NAME	Height, Feet	Color of Fruit
<i>Aronia arbutifolia</i> .....	3 to 5	Scarlet
<i>Aronia melanocarpa</i> .....	3 to 5	Black
<i>Benzoia aestivale</i> .....	6 to 10	Scarlet
<i>Berberis thunbergi</i> .....	2 to 5	Red
<i>Cornus arborescens</i> .....	8 to 12	Bladder-like seed pods
<i>Cornus amomum</i> .....	6 to 8	Black
<i>Cornus mas</i> .....	6 to 8	Scarlet
<i>Cornus sanguinea</i> .....	6 to 8	Black
<i>Cornus stolonifera</i> .....	6 to 8	White
<i>Cornus stolonifera flaviramea</i> .....	6 to 8	White
<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i> .....	8 to 15	Yellow
<i>Elaeagnus longipes</i> .....	6 to 8	Orange-Red
<i>Euonymus alatus</i> .....	5 to 8	Red
<i>Euonymus americanus</i> .....	5 to 8	Scarlet
<i>Euonymus europaeus</i> .....	10 to 15	Scarlet
<i>Hamelis virginiana</i> .....	10 to 15	Yellow
<i>Ligustrum amurense</i> .....	5 to 10	Black
<i>Ligustrum ibota</i> .....	5 to 10	Blue-Black
<i>Ligustrum, Regel</i> .....	2 to 4	Black
<i>Lonicera morrowi</i> .....	8 to 10	Red
<i>Lonicera ruprechtiana</i> .....	3 to 6	Red
<i>Lonicera, Tartarian</i> .....	8 to 12	Red
<i>Maclura pomifera</i> .....	8 to 20	Large Green—Orange Shape
<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i> .....	6 to 10	Black
<i>Physocarpus</i> .....	8 to 10	Red
<i>Rhus</i> .....	3 to 12	Scarlet seed
<i>Rhodotypos kerrioides</i> .....	4 to 7	Black
<i>Sambucus canadensis</i> .....	6 to 12	Reddish Purple
<i>Sambucus racemosa</i> .....	5 to 7	Red
<i>Symphoricarpos racemosus</i> .....	2 to 5	White
<i>Symphoricarpos vulgaris</i> .....	4 to 7	Red
<i>Viburnum dentatum</i> .....	4 to 7	Black
<i>Viburnum lentago</i> .....	5 to 10	Red
<i>Viburnum lentago</i> .....	5 to 10	Bluish Black
<i>Viburnum molle</i> .....	5 to 7	Purplish Blue
<i>Viburnum opulus</i> .....	5 to 10	Red

Most Cultivated Shrubs Have Very Strikingly Colored Foliage in the Fall

## Shrubs With Colored Foliage

NAME	Height, Feet	Color of Foliage
<i>Cornus stolonifera flaviramea</i> .....	6 to 8	Golden
<i>Cornus elegantissima</i> .....	6 to 8	Green, Silver, Red
<i>Cornus spaethi</i> .....	6 to 8	Golden
<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i> .....	8 to 15	Silver
<i>Elaeagnus longipes</i> .....	5 to 10	Silver
<i>Kerria, Silver</i> .....	2 to 4	Green, Silvery
<i>Philadelphus aureus</i> .....	2 to 4	Yellow
<i>Physocarpus (Goldleaf)</i> .....	8 to 10	Yellow
<i>Sambucus, Golden</i> .....	6 to 12	Bright Yellow
<i>Weigela, Dwf. Variegated</i> .....	2 to 4	White, Green

## Shrubs For Shady Locations

Name	Height, Feet
<i>Berberis thunbergi</i> .....	2 to 5
<i>Clethra alnifolia</i> .....	6 to 8
<i>Cornus alba</i> .....	6 to 8
<i>Cornus amomum</i> .....	6 to 8
<i>Cornus sanguinea</i> .....	6 to 8
<i>Cornus stolonifera</i> .....	6 to 8
<i>Dentzia gracilis</i> .....	2 to 3
<i>Dentzia lemoinei</i> .....	2 to 3
<i>Forsythia (All Varieties)</i> .....	6 to 10
<i>Hamelis virginiana</i> .....	10 to 15
<i>Hydrangea arborescens</i> .....	4 to 8
<i>Ligustrum (All Varieties)</i> .....	5 to 12
<i>Rhus canadensis</i> .....	2 to 4



*Spiraea billardi*. See Page 15.

IT IS EASY to be successful with plantings if a few simple rules are adhered to. Plant in masses, leave open spaces, avoid straight lines. These are the A. B. C.'s of plant design.

Choosing plants according to their ultimate height of growth is very important from the standpoint of good looks. Plant tall growing shrubs in the background, at corners where height is needed, and against foundations where no windows would be covered. Plant medium height shrubs in between groups of taller growers and wherever a medium tall shrub is the most desirable. Under low windows use only the dwarf growers. Another good practice is to plant low growing shrubs in the front row of the plant bed to provide for foliage clear to the ground.

<i>Symphoricarpos racemosus</i> .....	2 to 5
<i>Viburnum dentatum</i> .....	4 to 7
<i>Viburnum lentago</i> .....	5 to 10
<i>Viburnum tomentosum</i> .....	5 to 7

## Shrubs With Colored Bark in Winter

NAME	Height Feet	Color
<i>Cornus alba</i> .....	6 to 8	Crimson
<i>Cornus amomum</i> .....	6 to 8	Purple
<i>Cornus sanguinea</i> .....	6 to 8	Deep Red
<i>Cornus stolonifera</i> .....	6 to 8	Red and Green
<i>Cornus stolonifera aurea</i> .....	6 to 8	Yellow
<i>Cornus elegantissima</i> .....	6 to 8	Dark Red
<i>Euonymus alatus</i> .....	6 to 8	Corky Bark
<i>Kerria japonica</i> .....	4 to 6	Green





## Ornamental Shrubs



HERE is a decided tendency for the average home owner, the Nursery Agent and Landscape Gardener to use only a few of the standard shrubs. One may travel for blocks in the average city and see front yards planted with few shrubs other than Japanese Barberry, Vanhoutte Spirea, Golden Mockorange and Umbrella Catalpa. While this plan is all right for the Nurseryman, it leaves much to be desired for the home owner. There is a wealth of little known planting material that he can use to give his place an individual appearance.

It is our purpose in this catalog to list a greater variety of practical Shrubs, Ornamental Trees, Vines, Roses, and Perennials than are usually contained in the standard Nursery Catalog so the customer may have a wide choice with which to express his own individuality. We believe this to be the most complete catalog of thoroughly reliable plant material published with descriptions made accurate by years of constant observation. It is backed by one of the most complete collections of Nursery Stock in the country.

*The Monroe Nursery.*

*Dear Sirs:*

*We received our trees yesterday and were very much pleased with them. They are excellent trees and were in good condition. Thank you.*

*Yours truly,*

*Ray V. Hamlin*

*Pontiac, May 4th, 1927*

### **Acanthopanax pentaphyllum**

#### **Aralia**

Shrub of compact, graceful outline, usually attaining a height of 5 to 8 feet. Native of Japan. Leaves compound, consisting of 5 to 7 leaflets, bright green and shining. Flowers greenish, borne in long stalked clusters. The effect of the luxuriant glossy foliage crowning the arching branches is very beautiful.

**Althea, Shrub: See Hibiscus**

### **Amelanchier canadensis**

#### **Downy Shadblow**

A very free flowering hardy shrub of great adaptability. The white blossoms expand very early in Spring, and are soon followed by a bountiful crop of blue-black edible berries. Height 3 to 6 feet.

### **Amorpha fruticosa**

#### **Lead Plant**

A branching shrub, usually 6 to 10 feet tall. Valuable for borders or massing on rocky banks. Leaf compound, consisting of 11 to 25 bright green leaflets. Flowers violet-purple, disposed in clustered racemes 3 to 6 inches long.

**Amygdalus: See Prunus**

### **Aronia arbutifolia**

#### **Red Chokeberry**

Very ornamental shrub 3 to 5 feet in height. Valuable for massing on account of early white flowers and profuse clusters of bright red berries, persisting until late Winter. Leaves bright green above, woolly beneath, fading in Autumn with tones of yellow, orange, and red.





## ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS—Continued



*Berberis thunbergi*, Japanese Barberry.

### *Aronia melanocarpa* Black Chokeberry

Very similar to the preceding species, except that the berries are black and the leaves quite smooth on the under surface. The effect is quite striking when both these species are planted together, the black and red berries contrasting.

### *Benzoin aestivale* Spicebush, *Lindera*

Grows best along the edge of water, has bright yellow, fragrant flowers in early Spring before the leaves appear. It is covered with bright scarlet berries in early Fall, when its leaves turn to bright yellow. Grows to 6 to 10 feet tall and makes a desirable specimen plant.

### *Berberis thunbergi* Japanese Barberry

One of the best hedge plants, a graceful shrub of low dense habit. Native of Japan. Leaves entire, bright green, assuming in Autumn dazzling tones of orange, scarlet and crimson. Berries brilliant red, borne in great profusion, and persisting throughout the Winter. Branches thorny. One of the most beautiful shrubs in cultivation.

### *Berberis thunbergi atropurpurea* Red Japanese Barberry

This shrub fills a long felt want. Since Wheat Rust attacked this country and all Purple and Common Barberries had to be cut out, there has been a great demand for a new type that would satisfactorily take the place of the old Purple Barberry. We offer the new Red Japanese and guarantee that if it is placed in a position of plenty of sun it will do as well as the old time Purple.

Red Japanese Barberry may be used for the shrubby border, for clumps, or even as a specimen shrub. The color is a rich bronzy red similar to the best of the Bloodleaf Japan Maple. It is like the Japanese Barberry in all other respects, attaining its beautiful orange and bronze coloring in Fall, and bearing the same profusion of bright red berries throughout the Winter.



*Berberis thunbergi atropurpurea*,  
Red Japanese Barberry.

### *Berberis thunbergi minor* Box Barberry

A dwarf of *Berberis thunbergi* recently introduced. Makes a small hedge, very compact. Takes the place of Boxwood where Boxwood does not thrive.

### *Buddleia* Oxeye Butterflybush

An interesting free-flowering shrub, introduced from China, and often referred to as Summer Lilac. The flowers, lilac, with an orange-yellow spot in the throat, are produced throughout the summer season in dense terminal panicles 4 to 6 inches long. The shrub ordinarily attains a height of 3 to 6 feet, but in cold climates it is likely to die down in the winter, coming up the following spring with renewed vigor.

### *Calycanthus floridus* Common Sweetshrub

Sometimes called Strawberry Bush. Large, handsome, foliage generally rough on the upper surface. Flowers are double, chocolate-colored, and have a pleasing spicy odor. A very ornamental shrub growing 2 to 4 feet in height.

### *Caragana arborescens* Siberian Pea Tree

A large shrub with compound leaves, consisting of 8 to 12 bright green leaflets, a valuable addition to shrub borders, providing a wealth of blossoms in Spring or early Summer. Flowers yellow, in numerous small clusters. Grows 10 to 12 feet tall.

### *Caryopteris incanum (mastacanthus)* Common Bluebeard (*Spiraea*)

A very attractive shrubby border plant reaching a height of 3 feet. It is covered from September to frost with attractive umbels of lavender-blue throughout the plant. It should be well protected in the North.

### *Cephalanthus occidentalis* Buttonbush

A hardy, vigorous shrub growing 4 to 6 feet tall. Foliage large and glossy; flowers attractive, creamy white, fragrant, appearing in mid-summer. Very valuable for waterside planting and many other situations.

### *Chionanthus virginica* White Fringetree

A choice lawn tree of neat, elegant habit, with large, dark green, glossy foliage. Flowers are very feathery, pure white, borne in June. A very valuable specimen tree, extremely decorative.

### *Clethra alnifolia* Summersweet

A sturdy, compact shrub, usually attaining a height of 3 to 5 feet. Leaves dark green and lustrous, fading with yellow tones. Flowers creamy white, fragrant, in erect or panicle racemes. A grand flowering shrub and worthy of a prominent place in any garden.





**Colutea arborescens**  
**Common Bladder-Senna**

A tall shrub reaching a height of 8 to 12 feet, compound leaves consisting of 1 to 12 dull green leaflets. Flowers yellow, more or less tinted with reddish-brown, formed during July, and soon followed by large and inflated, often highly colored seed-pods. Very attractive and ornamental.

**Cornus alba**  
**Tatarian Dogwood**

An upright shrub with blood-red branches. Native of Siberia. Leaves dark green, pale beneath, 2 to 3 inches long. Flowers creamy white, in numerous small flat-topped clusters. Fruit light blue or bluish white. Usually 6 to 10 feet tall. Very brilliant, especially in early Spring, when the bark is intensely colored.



Buddleia, Oxeeye Butterflybush.

**Cornus sanguinea**  
**Bloodtwig Dogwood**

A spreading shrub with deep red or purplish branches. Leaves ovate, dark green, paler beneath, 2 to 3 inches long. Flowers greenish-white, in dense flat-topped clusters. Berries black. Grows 8 to 10 feet tall.

**Cornus stolonifera**  
**Red-Osier Dogwood**

A spreading shrub with bright reddish-purple branches, attaining a height of from 4 to 6 feet. Leaves dark green above, whitened beneath. Flowers creamy white, in dense flat-topped clusters. Berries white. Remarkably showy.

**Cornus stolonifera flaviramea**  
**Yellowtwig Dogwood**

A form of *Cornus stolonifera* or Red-Osier Dogwood with golden branches. Planted with the red-branched species, it is very effective.

**Cornus alba spaethi**  
**Spaeth Dogwood**

A form of the *Cornus alba* or Tatarian Dogwood with leaves broadly bordered with golden yellow. Very striking plant.

**Cornus alternifolia**  
**Pagoda Dogwood**

Flowers creamy-white, in large bunches, very fragrant, followed by blue berries in the Fall. Foliage large, distinct, and curious in habit of growth. The shrub reaches a height of from 8 to 12 feet.

**Cornus amomum**  
**Silky Dogwood**

A spreading shrub with reddish purple twigs. Leaves dark green above, pale or whitened beneath. Flowers creamy white, in flat-topped clusters, opening in early Summer. Fruit blue or bluish white. Grows 6 to 10 feet tall.

**Cornus elegantissima**  
**Variegated Cornelian Cherry**

A new and remarkable variety with dark green foliage margined with silver and red. Branches very dark red, retaining their color the entire Winter. A very beautiful and attractive shrub for lawns and group planting.

**Cornus mascula**  
**Cornelian-Cherry**

A large dense shrub with handsome foliage. Native of Europe. Flowers yellow, in small dense heads, appearing before the leaves in early Spring. Fruit bright scarlet, edible, and very showy. Height 10 to 12 feet.

**Cornus paniculata (candidissima)**  
**Gray Dogwood**

A handsome free-flowering shrub with gray branches. Leaves dull green, whitened beneath. Flowers white, in short panicle-like clusters. Fruit white, borne on deep red stems. Grows 6 to 10 feet tall.

**Corylus americana**  
**American Hazelnut**

A vigorous shrub with numerous upright branches, with long drooping catkins expanding at the first breath of Spring just when flowers are most highly prized. Leaves heart-shaped, dark green, more or less downy on both surfaces. Nuts borne in large fringed or fluted fruit-husks adding beauty and interest to the heavily laden plants. Kernels sweet and edible. Very prolific. Shrub attains a height of 4 to 8 feet.

**Corylus avellana**  
**English Filbert**

A large shrub 10 to 12 feet tall with heart-shaped dark green leaves. Native of Europe and Asia. Nuts large, embraced in a short, fringed husk, with sweet edible kernels.



*Cornus alba*, Tatarian Dogwood.



## ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS—Continued

### *Corylus avellana atropurpurea* Purple Filbert

A large shrub with dark purple, bronzy leaves. The rich color of the foliage is retained throughout the growing season. Very showy.

### *Cotoneaster acutifolia* Peking Cotoneaster

A vigorous hardy tall growing shrub reaching a height of 12 feet; much used in the West as a hedge plant. Foliage is dark green remaining until late in Autumn. Very ornamental because of its large clusters of shiny black fruit in Summer and Fall.

### *Cotoneaster horizontalis* Rock Cotoneaster

An excellent shrub 1 to 2 feet in height.eldom seen in the Central States. Its densely spreading branches have shiny oval leaves placed at close regular intervals. It also bears small scarlet fruits throughout the Winter. This shrub is classed as a broad leaf evergreen.

### *Cydonia japonica* Flowering Quince

A spiny shrub most noted because of its large scarlet flowers borne in April, followed by fruit about 2 inches in diameter, yellowish-green, aromatic, and fragrant. They are invaluable for border or garden planting and make beautiful informal or clipped hedges. This shrub is spiny with bright green, glossy leaves. Native of China and Japan.

### *Cydonia maulei* Lesser Flowering Quince

A low shrub with spiny branches, growing from 1 to 3 feet high, particularly noted because of the bright orange flowers appearing in April, at a time when there are few other flowers. Leaves dark green and lustrous, 1 to 2 inches long. Flowers bright orange-scarlet, large and showy. Fruit nearly round, yellow. Very free flowering. An exceptionally good shrub with distinct habit and flowers of a peculiar color plan.

**Desmodium:** See Lespedeza

### *Deutzia candidissima* Snowflake Deutzia

A tall shrub, usually 6 to 8 feet high, with numerous upright branches. Leaf dull green, rough on both sides, 2 to 3 inches long. Flowers double, pure white, in erect panicles 2 to 4 inches long. A handsome free-flowering shrub of garden origin.

### *Deutzia gracilis* Slender Deutzia

A small shrub, usually about 2 feet tall, with slender, often arching branches. Native of Japan. Leaves bright green, 1 to 2 inches long, slightly rough on the upper surface. Flowers white, in graceful nodding racemes. Very showy.

### *Deutzia gracilis rosea* Rose Panicle Deutzia

This variety greatly resembles its parent, the Slender Deutzia, except for the blossoms, which are of a soft rose pink color. It blooms in June and rarely grows more than 3 feet high.

### *Deutzia scabra crenata*

A tall growing shrub. Single flowers, pinkish white, in racemes 5 inches long. Borne in June.

### *Deutzia scabra plena* Double Rose Deutzia

A tall shrub, usually 6 to 8 feet high, with numerous upright branches. Leaves dull green, rough on both sides, 2 to 3 inches long. Flowers pink and rosy purple, very double, in erect panicles 2 to 4 inches long. A handsome free-flowering shrub of garden origin.

### *Deutzia* Lemoine Deutzia

A small shrub with spreading branches, usually about 3 feet tall; of garden origin. Leaves bright green, 2 to 3 inches long. Flowers white, in large compound panicles or clusters. Very vigorous and floriferous.

### *Deutzia* Pride of Rochester

A vigorous growing shrub, very distinct. The white flowers with pink shaded outside petals, borne in early June, are very large and double. A distinct and valuable variety growing 3 to 4 feet in height.

### *Diervilla sessilifolia* Southern Bush-Honeysuckle

A shrub 4 to 5 feet tall with spreading branches. Leaves stemless, bright lustrous green, 3 to 5 inches long. Flowers yellow, in terminal clusters.

### *Elaeagnus angustifolia* Russian-Olive

A large shrub, with silvery, often spiny branches. Leaves bright green above, silvery beneath, lanceolate, 2 to 3 inches long. Flowers yellow within, silvery on the outside, fragrant. Berries yellow, coated with silvery scales. Height 8 to 12 feet.



*Deutzia gracilis*, Slender Deutzia.





## ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS—Continued

### *Elaeagnus longipes*

#### Cherry Elaeagnus

A large shrub with reddish brown, scaly branches. Leaves oval, dark green above, with scattered brown scales beneath. Flowers yellowish white, fragrant, more or less covered with brownish colored scales without. Fruit red, drooping on long slender stocks, ripening in Summer. Height 5 to 8 feet. The acid and slightly astringent fruit is often used in making delicious jellies and jams.

### *Euonymus alatus*

#### Winged Euonymus

A handsome shrub 6 to 8 feet tall, with corky-winged branches. Native of China and Japan. Leaves oval, bright green, fading in Autumn with gorgeous tones of red and crimson. A capital shrub for an isolated specimen plant. Attracting attention wherever seen.

### *Euonymus americana*

#### Brook Euonymus

An erect shrub with slender green branches, 5 to 8 feet tall. Leaves broadly lanceolate, bright green, 2 to 3 inches long. Fruit warty, rose-color, with scarlet seed-coats. Very showy.

### *Euonymus bunganus*

#### Winterberry Euonymus

A tall growing shrub with slender branching and finely serrate leaves. Flowers appear in numerous small cymes succeeded by large deeply lobed fruits which show pink with white seed and orange arils.

### *Euonymus europaeus*

#### European Burningbush

A large erect shrub or low tree, usually 10 to 15 feet tall. Leaves broadly lanceolate, about 2 inches long, dark green. Flowers yellowish, in nodding clusters, expanding in Spring. Fruits lobed, rose-pink, the seeds invested in orange-color.

### *Euonymus yedoensis*

#### Yeddo Euonymus

A large shrub, reaching a height of 10 feet, especially attractive for its abundance of beautifully colored pink and orange fruit in September.

### *Exochorda grandiflora*

#### Common Pearlbush

A large shrub, 8 to 10 feet tall. Native of China. Leaves bright green, pale or white beneath, fading with yellow tones. Flowers dazzling white, produced in early Spring, in numerous terminal racemes. Very showy.



*Forsythia intermedia*, Border  
*Forsythia*; Golden Bell.

### *Forsythia intermedia*

#### Border Forsythia; Golden Bell

The golden yellow flowers of this shrub are truly Harbingers of Spring as they are borne in great profusion be-



*Deutzia Pride of Rochester.*

fore the leaves unfold. The shrub grows 8 to 10 feet high with slender arching branches. Leaves are simple or parted, dark green and lustrous. Extremely hardy and of easy culture; of garden origin.

### *Forsythia spectabilis*

#### Showy Border Forsythia

In habit of growth this variety resembles the Border Forsythia. The foliage, however, is deeper green and the color of the flowers is deeper yellow. It also blooms very early in Spring before the leaves appear. Height 8 feet. A recent introduction to the trade and one deserving of great popularity.

### *Forsythia suspensa*

#### Weeping Forsythia

A graceful shrub with long, slender drooping branches. Native of China. Leaves dark glossy green, persisting until frost. The showy golden yellow flowers are borne very early in Spring before the foliage appears. Although a weeping shrub, this variety may be successfully trained on a trellis where it is very effective.

### *Forsythia suspensa fortunei*

#### Fortune Forsythia

A very vigorous upright growing variety with large, light green 3 lobed leaves. The yellow flowers which often have twisted petals, are borne in early Spring before the leaves appear. Grows 8 to 10 feet high.

### *Forsythia viridissima*

#### Greenstem Forsythia

A large shrub with erect, green-barked branches. Native of China. Leaves simple, very dark green, relatively narrow. Flowers golden yellow, with somewhat reflexed, often twisted petals. A handsome shrub, but perhaps not so hardy as other *Forsythia* species.



## ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS— Continued

### **Halesia tetraptera** **Great Silver-bell**

A small native tree, bearing most beautiful bell-shaped flowers, similar to the Snowdrop, but much larger. Blooms in May. Height 8 to 15 feet.

### **Hamamelis virginiana** **Common Witch-Hazel**

A large shrub, usually 10 to 15 feet tall, with spreading, often numerous stems. Leaves obliquely shaped, with wavy borders, turning bright yellow, orange or purple in Autumn. Petals bright yellow, often twisted. Flowers in Autumn, at a time when other shrubs are dormant.



**Hibiscus syriacus, Shrub-Althea**  
(Rose of Sharon).

### **Hibiscus syriacus** **Shrub-Althea (Rose of Sharon)**

The color spots of Fall. This shrub attains a height of from 10 to 12 feet and is valued both as a specimen and for grouping. We offer *Double Rose, Double White, Single Purple, and Double Striped*, also *Variegated Leaved*.

### **Hibiscus syriacus** **Bush-Althea—Tree Form**

Same as above but grown and cultivated with a single leader as a tree. A very desirable form.

### **Hydrangea arborescens grandiflora** **Snowhill Hydrangea**

An upright shrub, usually 4 to 8 feet tall, with bright green leaves. Flowers creamy white, generally with a few sterile rays borne in numerous flat-topped clusters in early Summer lasting until Fall. Hardy and attractive.

### **Hydrangea paniculata** **Panicle Hydrangea**

A tall growing shrub usually 6 to 8 feet high with prominent dark green foliage, producing large panicles of creamy white flowers during July and August. As the season advances the flowers turn rosy and purple. A very effective shrub for massing.

### **Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora** **Peegee Hydrangea**

Undoubtedly the most popular variety of Hydrangea and one of the showiest shrubs in cultivation. The flowers are almost all ray-like and sterile, and are produced in very large panicles. When fully expanded the flowers are white, but soon assume tones of bronze on the exposed sides. This shrub requires severe pruning in early Spring to insure the largest trusses of flowers. Height 4 to 8 feet.

### **Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora** **Peegee Hydrangea—Tree Form**

Same as the bush Peegee Hydrangea but trimmed and cultivated to a tree form. These trees have heads about 3 to 4 feet from the ground.

### **Hypericum aureum** **Golden St. Johnswort**

A hardy shrub attaining a height of about 3 feet. Leaves oblong, bluish-green above, pale beneath, persisting until cold weather. Flowers golden yellow, nearly 2 inches across. Very showy.

### **Hypericum kalmianum** **Kalm Hypericum**

A very hardy shrub, growing 2 to 3 feet in height. Leaves blue-green above, glaucous beneath, about 2 inches long. Flowers bright yellow in several-flowered clusters. Very distinct and attractive, and the best species for the colder sections.

### **Hypericum patulum henryi** **Henry Hypericum**

A low spreading shrub with purplish arching branches. Vigorous, hardy and useful in the foreground of groupings. Flowers yellow, 2 to 2½ inches across.

### **Hypericum prolificum** **Shrubby St. Johnswort**

A stout dense shrub to 5 feet in height. Leaves are 1 to 3 inches long, dark green with light spots. Flowers are numerous, borne in cymes during late July. This variety is one of the most hardy and satisfactory for the Northern States.

### **Kerria japonica** **Kerria**

A shrub 4 to 6 feet tall. Native of Japan. Leaves bright green, sharply toothed, fading in Autumn with tones of yellow. Flowers numerous, bright yellow, and showy. A charming old-fashioned plant and one worthy of a place in any garden. Plants may be had bearing either single or double flowers.

### **Kerria** **Silver Kerria (Variegated)**

A shrub 2 to 3 feet high. Native of Japan. Leaves bright green bordered with white, sharply toothed. Flowers numerous, bright yellow, large and showy.



**Hydrangea arborescens grandiflora, Snowhill Hydrangea.**





*Ligustrum amurense*, Amur Privet.

## ***Lespedeza formosa* Purple Bushclover**

A shrub, 3 to 6 feet tall, with graceful slender branches. Native of Japan. Leaves compound, consisting of three dark green leaflets. Flowers purple, produced in nodding racemes, profuse and showy. Rare in cultivation.

## ***Ligustrum amurense* Amur Privet**

A large shrub with upright branches, growing 8 to 12 feet tall. Native of China. Leaves dark green and lustrous, tardily deciduous or in the South nearly evergreen. Flowers white, in erect panicles. Splendid for hedges.

## ***Ligustrum ibolium* Ibolium Privet**

The most successful privet for the Northern States. The leaves have the same dark, glossy appearance as California Privet while the plant is as hardy as Amur or Ibota Privets. It has an erect branching habit and quick substantial development.

## ***Ligustrum ibota* Ibota Privet**

A large shrub with graceful arching branches. Native of China and Japan. Leaves dark green and lustrous, 1 to 2 inches long, persisting until the advent of cold weather. Flowers white, numerous nodding clusters. Berries black with a bloom. A handsome shrub valuable for specimen plants, mass planting, or hedges.

## ***Ligustrum ibota regelianum* Regel Privet**

A low, dense shrub, with almost horizontally spreading branches. It is absolutely hardy, graceful, and sufficiently dense for hedge purposes without trimming. Beautiful for foundation plantings.

## ***Ligustrum lodense* Lodense Privet**

A recent introduction of decided merit. It is of low dense growing habit and admirably suited for borders in formal gardens and flowerbeds. Also very effective when planted close together for round clumps of shrubs.

## ***Ligustrum ovalifolium* California Privet**

A large shrub of compact upright habit. Native of Japan. Leaves dark green and glossy,

broad and firm, about 2 inches long. Flowers white, in dense upright panicles 2 to 3 inches long. This is the most popular hedge plant but is not quite so hardy as the other Privets. Nearly evergreen in the South. Height 8 to 12 feet.

## ***Lonicera bella alba* White Belle Honeysuckle**

An upright growing variety with spreading branches and prominent foliage. The large clusters of fragrant white flowers which are produced in May and June are followed by long clusters of red berries in July and August.

## ***Lonicera bella* Pink Belle Honeysuckle**

This variety has similar habits of growing as the white sort but produces light rose pink flowers.

## ***Lonicera chrysantha* Coralline Honeysuckle**

This honeysuckle has a persistent foliage even through very dry summers and makes a fine plant for mass, individual, or hedge plantings. It is upright reaching 12 feet and bears long yellowish flowers and coral-red fruits which are particularly handsome in Autumn.

## ***Lonicera fragrantissima* Winter Honeysuckle**

A large shrub with numerous spreading branches. Native of China and Japan. Leaves broadly ovate, bright green, persistent until mid-winter. Flowers creamy white or light yellow, expanding with the first breath of Spring, deliciously fragrant. Height 6 to 8 feet. A grand shrub.

## ***Lonicera koralkovi* Blueleaf Honeysuckle**

A vigorous growing small shrub with numerous bluish-green leaves on slender arching branches. Its flowers are of an attractive light pink and followed by bright red fruits. A new shrub deserving of much praise.



*Kerria japonica*, Kerria.



*Lonicera*, Tatarian Honeysuckle.

## ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS—Continued

### *Lonicera morrowi* Morrow Honeysuckle

A shrub with wide spreading branches 4 to 6 feet tall. Native of Japan. Leaves oval, dark green above, brown-gray beneath, 1 to 2 inches long. Flowers pure white, changing to yellow, freely produced in Spring. Berries bright red, very profuse, ripening in Summer.

### *Lonicera ruprechtiana* Manchurian Honeysuckle

A shrub growing 8 to 10 feet, with leaves dark green above, and grayish pubescent beneath, 2 to 4 inches long. Flowers pure white, fringed with red or sometimes yellow, expanding in late May or June. Native of Manchuria.

### *Lonicera tatarica grandiflora* Bride Honeysuckle

A beautiful shrub, very vigorous, and producing bright red flowers striped with white and green.

### *Lonicera tatarica siberica* Red Tatarian Honeysuckle

A large shrub with numerous upright spreading branches. Leaves ovate, bright green, about 2 inches long. Flowers red, borne in great profusion in late Spring. Fruit red or orange, ripening in Summer and persisting until Autumn. Height 8 to 10 feet.

### *Lonicera tatarica alba* White Tatarian Honeysuckle

Same as above but with white flowers.

### *Lonicera tatarica rosea* Rosy Tatarian Honeysuckle

Same as above but with pink flowers. (See illustration in color in front of book.)

### *Lonicera xylosteum* European Fly Honeysuckle

A vigorous growing shrub which sometimes attains a height of 10 feet. The small, almost round, leaves are of a dull green and the flowers which are borne in May and July are yellowish-white tinged with red. The berries follow in August and are very dark red.

### *Philadelphus (aureus)* Dwarf Golden Mockorange

A hardy shrub with upright, often arching branches. Native of Europe. Foliage yellow, and much prized for its bright effect. Flowers creamy white. This is the shrub frequently seen as a decoration in the front yard giving a touch of contrast to solid green planting. Height 2 to 4 feet.

### *Philadelphus coronarius* Sweet Mockorange

A hardy shrub, with upright, often arching branches, attaining a height of 8 to 10 feet. Native of Europe. Leaves ovate, bright green, 2 to 4 inches long. Flowers creamy white, deliciously fragrant, borne in great profusion in June. Very showy and desirable.

### *Philadelphus coronarius nanus* Dwarf Sweet Mockorange

A very dwarf compact growing shrub hardly ever more than 1½ feet high and rarely known to bloom. Its growth is naturally globe shaped making it very useful.

### *Philadelphus falconeri* Star Mockorange

A graceful growing shrub with spreading, arching branches and light green foliage. The flowers are borne in great profusion during June and produce a starry effect. An interesting variety and worthy of a place in any garden. Height 6 to 8 feet.

### *Philadelphus gordonianus* Gordon Mockorange

A large shrub with spreading branches 8 to 10 feet tall. Leaves broadly ovate, bright green, 2 to 3 inches long. Flowers pure white, produced in dense racemes. Blossoms later than most of the species.

### *Philadelphus grandiflorus* Big Scentless Mockorange

A robust growing shrub generally attaining a height of 8 to 12 feet producing an abundance of pure white very showy flowers in June. Excellent as a background for shrub groups.

### *Philadelphus lemoinei* Lemoine Mockorange

A very upright growing small shrub which rarely grows more than 5 feet high. Its lanceolate light green foliage is very uniformly shaped and somewhat toothed at the edges. The slightly fragrant flowers, though not large, are borne in such profusion of racemes during June and July that the plant is literally covered.

### *Philadelphus nivalis* Snowbank Mockorange

Another large growing variety which in June bears clusters of snow-white flowers with yellow stamens in great abundance. It vies with the grandiflora variety for first place and is fully as useful as that variety though not growing quite as high.



*Philadelphus virginale*,  
Virginal Mockorange.





## **Philadelphus virginale** **Virginal Mockorange**

A magnificent new shrub bearing semi-double white flowers nearly all Summer. It is of moderate height, 6 to 10 feet, and bears light green foliage. Its habit is compact and vigorous. Its flowers are the largest and most fragrant of any of the Mockoranges.

## **Philadelphus** **Avalanche Mockorange**

A strong growing variety with large leaves which produces, as the name implies, a great quantity of showy white flowers in June. Height 6 to 8 feet.

## **Philadelphus** **Mont Blanc Mockorange**

A small, graceful growing variety of very free blooming habits producing snow-white flowers in June. Very attractive and should be included in every planting as it seldom grows more than 5 feet high.

## **Philadelphus zeyheri** **Zeyher Mockorange**

A vigorous shrub producing some upright and some slender arching branches with a great variation in the size of the foliage. The very large, pure white flowers are borne in great profusion during June. Height 8 to 10 feet.

## **Physocarpus opulifolia (Spiraea)** **Ninebark**

A very tall growing ornamental shrub which has become quite popular. It bears profuse white flowers in June, followed by red seed-pods. Height 8 to 10 feet.

## **Physocarpus opulifolia aurea (Spiraea)** **Gold Leaf Ninebark**

An exceptionally fine variety, not only for its floral display but for its golden foliage in Spring and early Summer. The creamy-white flowers are produced in clusters all along the stem, making a garland of great beauty. Very conspicuous when in bloom as well as for its display of red seed-pods.

## **Potentilla fruticosa** **Shrubby Cinquefoil**

Plant is a dwarf shrub thriving in moist locations. Its upright growth and narrow, compound, silky foliage make it especially suited for rock gardens. Its bright yellow flowers last from mid-Summer until frost.

## **Prunus glandulosa** **Double Whiteflowering Almond**

A branching shrub 2 to 4 feet tall, with broadly lanceolate dark green leaves. Flowers double white borne in great profusion in early Spring. One of the best flowering shrubs and an old-time favorite.

## **Prunus glandulosa** **Double Pinkflowering Almond**

Similar to the above but with rose colored flowers.



Prunus, Double Pinkflowering Almond.

## **Rhamnus cathartica** **Common Buckthorn**

A large shrub with spiny branches, usually attaining a height of 6 to 10 feet. Native of Europe. Leaves oval, dark green and lustrous, 2 to 3 inches long, fading in Autumn to yellow tones. Berries black, borne in great profusion. A valuable hedge plant on account of its extreme hardiness and vigorous constitution.

## **Rhamnus frangula** **Glossy Buckthorn**

A large shrub growing 6 to 10 feet in height and having numerous, leafy branches. Leaves are dark green fading with tones yellow, orange, and red. Berries change from red to black in September.

## **Rhodotypos kerrioides** **Jetbead**

A handsome and distinct shrub, usually 4 to 5 feet tall. Native of Japan. Leaves ovate, with a long slender point, bright green and lustrous. Flowers pure white, an inch or more across, appearing in late Spring. The black berries which follow are retained throughout the Winter.

## **Rhus canadensis** **Fragrant Sumac**

A much-branched spreading shrub usually 2 to 4 feet tall. Leaves compound, consisting of three bright leaflets. Flowers yellow, disposed in short spikes or clusters along the branches. Fruit bright red, clothed with short silky hair. Splendid for rock gardens.

## **Rhus copallina** **Shining Sumac**

A dwarf shrub deserving more popularity because of its unusual form. Its bright lustrous foliage changes to rich crimson in the Fall. It bears greenish yellowish flowers in August. Height 2 to 4 feet.

## **Rhus cotinus** **Common Smoketree**

A conspicuous spreading shrub or small tree with large round leaves reaching a height of 6 to 12 feet. It is overhung during the Summer by mist-like clouds of tiny flowers.



Philadelphus coronarius, Sweet Mockorange.



## ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS—Continued

### **Rhus glabra** **Smooth Sumac**

Large growing shrub with smooth bark. Very effective in Autumn with its crimson seeds and foliage. Height 8 to 12 feet.

### **Rhus glabra laciniata** **Cutleaf Sumac**

An ornamental variety similar to glabra, but having leaves deeply cut, giving it a fern-like appearance. Height 4 to 6 feet.

### **Rhus typhina** **Staghorn Sumac**

A dense, velvety, hairy species. In Fall it has brilliant foliage and scarlet heads of fruit. Thrives in poor, rocky soil. Height 8 to 12 feet.

### **Rhus typhina laciniata** **Shredded Sumac**

The leaves are as beautifully cut as the most delicate fern. The foliage assumes most brilliant coloring in the Fall. This combined with its showy clusters of crimson fruit, makes the Shredded Sumac unique for mass planting, where rich color effects are desired. Height 8 to 12 feet.

### **Ribes alpinum** **Mountain Currant**

A dense shrub seldom attaining a height of 4 feet; very broad, noted most for its very bright foliage and during Summer and Autumn for its attractive scarlet berries. It is one of the best shrubs to plant as an undergrowth and in shady places.

### **Ribes aureum** **Slender Golden Currant**

An easy growing shrub attaining a height of 6 to 8 feet. Leaves are light green 3 lobed. Very fragrant yellow flowers in early Spring followed by luscious edible black fruit which makes delicious pies.



*Rhus typhina laciniata*, Shredded Sumac.

### **Robinia hispida** **Rose-acacia**

Small shrub, usually growing 2 to 3 feet tall, more or less bristly. Leaves compound, consisting of 9 to 13 bright leaflets. It blooms during June and more or less throughout the Summer with loose nodding racemes of very showy rose colored flowers.

### **Rosa: See Rose Department**

### **Sambucus canadensis** **American Elder**

A tall shrub with stout stems filled with white pith. Leaves compound, consisting of 5 to 11 bright green leaflets. Flowers white, in large-topped cymes, fragrant, opening in early Summer. Fruit black, very profuse, ripening in August or September. Very showy and deserving of more extended cultivation. Grows 6 to 10 feet tall.

### **Sambucus canadensis acutiloba** **American Cutleaf Elder**

A strong growing shrub with deeply cut and incised foliage lending an airy fern-like aspect. For screens where quick growth is desired. Height 8 to 10 feet.

### **Sambucus nigra aurea** **European Golden Elder**

A beautiful fast growing contrasting shrub, useful in large shrub groupings and for screening. Height 8 to 10 feet. The golden leaf form of European Elder which retains the golden-yellow color of the foliage throughout the Summer. Indispensable to produce a lively effect.

### **Sambucus racemosa** **European Red Elder**

A shrub with warty branches and brown pith. Leaves dark green, consisting of 5 to 7 leaflets. Flowers white, in large pyramidal cymes, blossoming in late Spring. Berries red, very showy, ripening in early Summer. A splendid companion for the American Elder, often having ripe fruit when the latter is in bloom. Height 5 to 7 feet.

### **Sorbaria sorbifolia** **Ural False Spirea**

One of the first shrubs to come into leaf in the Spring. An upright shrub 3 to 5 feet high much inclined to send up shoots from the roots. Its leaves are long and narrow, borne on branchlets like the Boston Fern. It bears large panicles of pure white flowers during June and July.

## FINE SHRUBS

Antwerp, Ohio,

April 27, 1926

The Monroe Nursery  
Monroe, Mich.

Gentlemen:—

Shrubs arrived in fine condition  
and are planted according to plan to best  
advantage.

Very sincerely,  
Taylor Long





*Spiraea prunifolia*, Bridalwreath.

Very showy and attractive and splendid for cut flowers.

## ***Spiraea bumalda* Bumalda Spirea**

A very handsome shrub having shapely cut leaves. Flowers in beautiful pink clusters in mid-summer and Autumn. Dwarf not growing higher than 3 feet.

## ***Spiraea douglasii* Douglas Spirea**

An upright shrub 5 to 7 feet tall, with reddish brown branches. Leaves narrowly oblong, green above, white woolly beneath. Flowers deep pink, in long dense panicles. Very showy and quite hardy.

## ***Spiraea prunifolia* Bridalwreath**

The true Bridalwreath. A tall shrub or small tree. Foliage dark green and shiny, turning orange in the Fall; small, double, white flowers, borne close to the branches, making long, snow-white garlands.

## ***Spiraea reevesiana* Reeves Spirea**

A slightly drooping shrub, covered in May with clusters of creamy-white flowers. Fine leaves remaining dark green into Winter. Tall.

## ***Spiraea thunbergii* Thunberg Spirea**

A very graceful shrub, flowering early in the Spring, being among the first shrubs to bloom. Branches slender and drooping. Small, bright green leaves which give a light feathery appearance. Pure white flowers. Dwarf.

## ***Spiraea* Anthony Waterer Spirea**

A remarkable free-flowering shrub with upright branches, attaining a height of about 2 feet. Of garden origin. Leaves bright green, often with variegations of yellow, with incised and serrate borders. Flowers bright crimson, disposed in

## ***Spiraea arguta* Garland Spirea**

One of the finest early blooming Spireas, of light, open habit of growth. Foliage small and deep green becoming beautifully colored in Fall. The minute pure white flowers are borne in early May and quite envelope the branches.

## ***Spiraea billiardi* Billiard Spirea**

A hardy upright shrub with brownish branches, growing 4 to 5 feet tall. Of garden origin. Leaves oblong or lanceolate, bright green above, pale or grayish beneath. Flowers bright pink, produced in long dense panicles in Summer.

dense corymbs, blossoming through the Summer and Fall. A valuable border plant of increasing popularity. (See illustration in color in front of book.)

## ***Spiraea vanhouttei* Vanhoutte Spirea**

One of the most popular and frequently seen shrubs; often mistakenly called Bridalwreath. A grand and graceful shrub with numerous arching branches, of garden origin. Probably the most widely known and planted of all shrubs. Leaves dark green, with incised borders, pale bluish-green beneath, persisting until late Autumn. Flowers white, in numerous dense-flowered umbels in late Spring. Quite hardy and attaining a height of 5 to 6 feet. Cannot be too highly recommended. (See illustration in color in front of book.)

## ***Spiraea alba (paniculata)* Meadow Spirea**

A very hardy shrub growing 3 to 5 feet tall with reddish-brown branches and Willow-like foliage. The flowers which are borne throughout the Summer are large loose-formed white panicles and make very good cut flowers.

## ***Spiraea fortunei* Fortune Spirea**

A low dense shrub with stiff upright branches. Native of Japan. Leaves lanceolate, bright green, with incised or serrate borders. Flowers white, in numerous flat-topped clusters, in Summer. Neat and very attractive.

## ***Spiraea froebeli* Froebel Spirea**

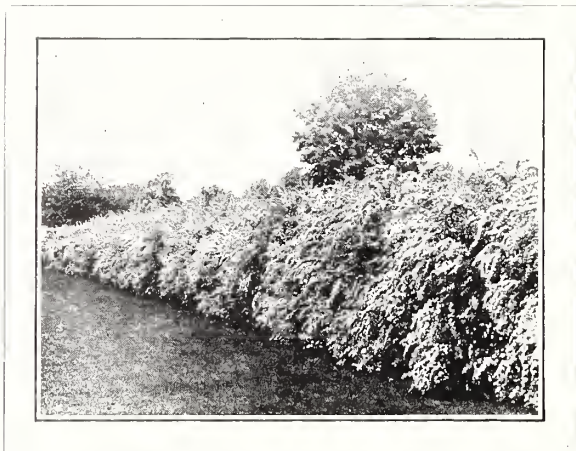
Dense growing dwarf shrub attaining a height of about 3 feet. It is very floriferous and blooms during July with large deep pink clusters of flat topped flowers.

## ***Spiraea japonica (callosa alba)* Japanese Spirea**

A compact shrub with upright branches, 2 feet tall. Native of China and Japan. Leaves ovate or broadly lanceolate, bright green above, pale or bluish green beneath, persisting until frost. Flowers pure white, in flat-topped clusters. Very floriferous.



*Spiraea froebeli*, Froebel Spirea.



*Spiraea vanhouttei*, Vanhoutte Spirea. A beautiful hedge plant.  
See description, Page 15.

## ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS—Continued

### *Spiraea tomentosa* Hardhack

A small, very upright growing variety with light green foliage producing dense spikes of deep pink flowers 5 to 8 inches long throughout the Summer. Height 4 to 5 feet.

### *Spiraea wallufi* Walluf Spirea

Another dwarf, dense growing variety, rarely more than 2 feet high with dark green foliage and flat-topped clusters of deep red flowers which remain good for a long time. Blooms through June, July and August.

### *Stephanandra flexuosa* Stephanandra

A beautiful shrub with drooping or arching branches. Usually 3 to 4 feet high. Native of Japan. Leaves ovate, with incisely lobed and serrate borders. They are tinged with red at the time of unfolding, and at maturity deep glossy green, fading with brilliant tones of yellow, red and purple. Flowers white in soft feathery racemes during June.

### *Symphoricarpos mollis* Spreading Snowberry

A low growing shrub rarely over 2 feet high with pinkish-white flowers in July which are followed by small dense clusters of white berries. The small round leaves have a gray-green color and form a pleasing contrast when planted against a background of other shrubs.

### *Symphoricarpos occidentalis* Western Snowberry

A dense growing shrub usually not over 5 feet tall with pinkish flowers followed by white berries. Excellently suited to shady locations where its thick gray-green foliage contrasts strikingly with other shrubs suited to such locations.

### *Symphoricarpos racemosus* Common Snowberry

Graceful shrub, 4 to 8 feet tall, with slender branches. Leaves elliptic or broadly ovate, sometimes lobed on the shoots. Flowers white or pinkish, in loose, often leafy racemes, in Summer. Berries white, long persistent, produced in showy profuse clusters, the branches bending under their weight. Very ornamental, and a fine companion for the next species.

### *Symphoricarpos vulgaris* Coralberry

A grand shrub, producing a wealth of red or purple berries which remain on the branches all Winter. Leaves ovate, bright green, often tinged with reddish purple when young, persisting until early Winter. Flowers greenish red, in Summer. Berries coloring in early Autumn, very showy. Height 3 to 5 feet.

### *Syringa japonica* Japanese Tree Lilac

A tree-like form of Lilac with heavy, glossy leaves. Flowers yellowish white, appearing after Lilacs are through blooming. The species is excellent for specimens beside doorways and other prominent places. Height 5 to 7 feet.

### *Syringa josikaea* Hungarian Lilac

A sturdy, vigorous shrub with stout upright branches. Leaves broadly oblong, pointed at the apex, dark green and shiny. Flowers violet, in long narrow panicles, expanding in late Spring or early Summer. Height 8 to 10 feet.

### *Syringa persica* Persian Lilac

A graceful shrub with slender branches, attaining a height of 6 to 8 feet. Leaves broadly lanceolate, of a rich green color. Flowers pale lilac in broad panicles 3 to 4 inches long, opening in late Spring.

### *Syringa persica alba* White Persian Lilac

Like *Syringa persica* but white.

### *Syringa villosa* Late Lilac

An upright shrub with stout warty branches, attaining a height of 5 to 8 feet. Native of the Himalayas. Leaves broadly oblong, pointed at the apex, bright green, but without luster. Flowers pinkish, in broad panicles 3 to 6 inches long, expanding in late Spring.



*Symphoricarpos mollis*, Spreading Snowberry.





## **Syringa vulgaris** **Common Lilac**

A large upright shrub without which no planting is complete. Its beautiful heart-shaped, dark green leaves furnish a beautiful background and its large clusters of flowers are deliciously fragrant, varying from pink to shades of blue and purple. While it grows comparatively slowly, its ultimate height may reach 16 feet.

## **Syringa vulgaris alba** **White Common Lilac**

A white variation from *Syringa vulgaris*.

## **Syringa - Named Varieties**

These are the aristocrats of the flowering shrubs. While most are trained as small trees, they soon attain a shrub-like appearance. Their foliage differs widely from the more common types and the flowers while often not fragrant are larger and usually of stronger colors.

### **Alphonse Lavallée**

Very large panicles of a beautiful blue color, shading toward violet.

### **Belle de Nancy**

Fine panicles of double flowers, beautiful satiny-pink in color.

### **Charles X**

Strong grower, large trusses of dark lilac-red single flowers.

### **Emile Lemoine**

Double, lilac-rose flowers.

### **Frau Bertha Dammann**

Fine, large panicles of single flowers; pure white; sweetly scented.

### **Jean Bart**

Double. Magenta-lilac flowers.

### **Languis**

Large panicked single flowers of a distinct rosy lilac shade; late.

### **Marie Legraye**

Beautiful, cream white flowers of immense size; bush of dwarf habit; very popular; single.

### **Michel Buchner**

Large panicked and very double flowers of pale lilac.

### **Mme. Casimir-Perier**

Excellent double white lilac. Blooms are immense in size and deliciously scented.

### **Mme. Florent Stepman**

Very large pyramidal trusses of single white flowers.

### **Mme. Lemoine**

Compact trusses of pure white double flowers.

### **President Carnot**

Double. Very pale lilac with a white center. Trusses very solid.

### **President Grevy**

Very large, panicles nearly a foot in length. Flowers bloom very large and double.



*Syringa vulgaris*, Common Lilac.

### **President Viger**

Flowers are double, and of a bluish lilac.

### **Rubra de Marley**

Compact trusses of reddish purple single flowers.

### **Souvenir de Ludwig Spaeth**

Large panicles of deep pinkish purple flowers; single; very excellent.

### **Toussaint Louverture**

The darkest lilac, very deep reddish-purple. Flowers large and panicles long.

### **Tamarix africana**

#### **African Tamarix**

A tall graceful shrub, with small foliage like a Juniper, and delicate, small, rosy purple flowers, produced in spikes in Spring or early Summer. Height 6 to 10 feet.

### **Tamarix amurensis**

#### **Amur Tamarix**

A tall growing shrub attaining a height of 10 to 12 feet with feathery blue-green foliage and a profusion of long pink flowers throughout June and July. The Tamarix is really indispensable in all plantings and can be used either in groupings or mass-plantings or as specimen shrubs on the lawn.

### **Tamarix gallica**

#### **French Tamarix**

A large shrub with slender spreading branches and bluish-green scale-like leaves. Flowers pinkish, in slender panicle racemes in Spring or early Summer. Height 6 to 12 feet.

### **Tamarix gallica indica**

#### **India Tamarix**

A variety of the foregoing species from the Himalayas, characterized by its upright growth, longer racemes of pink flowers and dull green foliage.

### **Tamarix pentandra**

#### **Fivestamen Tamarix**

A superior variety of Tamarix having purplish branches and bluish leaves. It bears large panicles of pink flowers blooming in August and September. Height 6 to 12 feet.



## ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS—Continued

### ***Viburnum acerifolium*** **Mapleleaf Viburnum**

A beautiful shrub attractive principally because of its unusual leaves. It reaches a height of 4 to 6 feet and is therefore useful in shrub groupings. Flowers are borne in small cymes followed by crimson fruit which turn purplish-black in winter.

### ***Viburnum americanum*** **American Cranberrybush**

This shrub is much like High Bush Cranberry usually found in the trade. Its habit, however, is more vigorous and open and it bears a greater profusion of red berries which remain throughout the Winter. They are not eaten by the birds. The leaves begin to color at the end of July and remain a bright scarlet late in the year.

### ***Viburnum carlesi*** **Fragrant Viburnum**

This variety was introduced from Korea some 18 to 20 years ago and due to the difficulty with which it is propagated is still very scarce. As a *Viburnum* it is in a class of its own, growing into an unusually well-shaped, uniform plant with large, round, dark green leaves. The snowball-shaped flowers which open a delicate pink retain this color for a long time finally fading out white. The fragrance is delicious and this feature alone earns for this variety a place in every garden. Its ultimate height is not yet known.

### ***Viburnum cassinoides*** **Withe-rod**

An upright shrub averaging 2 to 6 feet in height. Useful for bordering groups of shrubbery. Its leaves are dull green, 1 to 3 inches long. In June and July it bears white or yellowish flowers in cymes 3 to 5 inches wide. Its fruit is pink at first changing to dark blue and remaining late in season.

### ***Viburnum dentatum*** **Arrowwood**

A bushy shrub with upright branches. Leaves heart-shaped, bright green, with coarsely toothed borders, fading to rich tones of purple and red. Flowers creamy white, in profuse flat-topped clusters in late Spring or early Summer. Berries blue-black. Height 8 to 12 feet. A handsome symmetrical species.

### ***Viburnum lantana*** **Wayfaring Tree**

A large shrub with scurfy branches, usually growing 10 to 15 feet tall. Native of Europe. Leaves oblong, wrinkled, dark green above, downy beneath. Flowers white, disposed in dense flat-topped clusters. Usually with seven showy white ray-flowers on the margins. Berries bright red, changing to black. Splendid specimen plants.

### ***Viburnum lentago*** **Nannyberry**

A large shrub reaching a height of 6 feet, with bright green leaves and fragrant, yellowish-white flowers. Fruit oval and black.

### ***Viburnum molle*** **Kentucky Viburnum**

A very robust shrub growing 5 to 6 feet. Leaves dark green, hairy. Flowers white and very large; followed by large clusters of bluish-black berries.

### ***Viburnum opulus*** **Cranberrybush**

A tall shrub with upright spreading branches, 8 to 10 feet tall. Leaves broadly ovate, three-lobed, bright green. Flowers white, disposed in flat-topped clusters, in late Spring and early Summer. Berries scarlet, persisting all Winter, very showy.

### ***Viburnum opulus nanum*** **Dwarf Cranberrybush**

A very dwarf, compact shrub, well adapted for edging beds, and a good substitute for the Dwarf Boxwood where that plant is not hardy.

### ***Viburnum opulus sterile*** **Common Snowball**

A grand hardy shrub, with handsome showy flowers produced in large globular clusters. All the flowers are sterile and radiant, and appear in numerous compact balls in Spring. An old-time favorite and without doubt one of the best of flowering shrubs. (See illustration in color in front part of book.)

### ***Viburnum tomentosum plicatum*** **Japanese Snowball**

A handsome shrub with showy flowers and beautiful foliage. The large globose flower-clusters are 3 to 4 inches across, and consist wholly of sterile radiant flowers of creamy white. Very highly recommended, but should be protected from piercing winds in colder sections.



*Tamarix amurensis*, Amur Tamarix.





## **Viburnum prunifolium** **Black Haw**

A shrub or small tree attaining a height of 15 feet with spreading rather stout branches bearing the typical Viburnum flowers in May followed by glaucous bluish-black fruit.

## **Viburnum pubescens** **Downy Viburnum**

A bushy shrub 3 to 6 feet high with slender upright branches. It bears white flowers in cymes 1½ and 2½ inches broad during June and July.

## **Viburnum tomentosum** **Doublefile Viburnum**

A vigorous shrub with spreading branches, native of Japan. Leaves dark green with bronzy margins, broadly ovate in outline. Very handsome. Flowers white, produced in flat-topped clusters with the marginal ones sterile and radiant. Berries red, changing to bluish black. Height 6 to 8 feet.

## **Weigela amabilis** **Rose Weigela**

This variety rarely grows over 6 feet high and has a spreading habit producing many branches. The dark green, smooth foliage is very handsome and the rose-colored flowers are borne in great profusion during June and July.

## **Weigela desboisi** **Desbois Weigela**

A spreading shrub growing about 6 feet high with strong arching branches. During June and early July it produces numerous deep rose-colored flowers. Its foliage is heavy and very handsome.

## **Weigela floribunda** **Crimson Weigela**

A large shrub with numerous upright branches, growing 6 to 8 feet high. Native of Japan. Leaves dark green, more or less downy, especially on the lower surface. Flowers trumpet-shaped, brownish crimson in the bud, changing to rich bright crimson when fully expanded. Very floriferous.

## **Weigela hybrida candida** **Snow Weigela**

A slow growing but large sized shrub, reaching a height of 5 to 7 feet, vigorous and erect. Flowers pure white and produced in great profusion in June. Plants continue to bloom through the Summer.

## **Weigela hybrida hendersoni** **Henderson Weigela**

A very strong growing shrub bearing profuse flowers of dark pink in June.

## **Weigela hybrida steltzneri** **Steltzner Weigela**

A beautiful loose growing shrub bearing carmine-red flowers in late May or early June, very floriferous.

## **Weigela rosea** **Pink Weigela**

A free-flowering shrub, usually about 6 feet tall with numerous spreading branches. Leaves dark green, smooth except on the midrib and veins. Flowers rose-colored, large and showy, produced in great profusion.



Weigela rosea, Pink Weigela.

## **Weigela sieboldi** **argenteomarginata** **Silveredge** **Weigela**

The leaves of this shrub are green bordered with white, giving it a very striking appearance. Its ultimate height is 5 to 7 feet. It bears few pink flowers during June.

## **Weigela** **Abel Carriere Weigela**

A strong growing shrub reaching a height of 5 feet bearing profuse pink or carmine flowers during June. A very superior variety.

## **Weigela** **Dwarf Variegated Weigela**

A dwarf form of the Weigela candida, reaching a height of only 2 to 4 feet. Its leaves are variegated with white and it bears white flowers slightly suffused with rose during May.

## **Weigela** **Eva Rathke Weigela**

A remarkable free blooming hybrid Weigela. Flowers are very distinct in color, being a rich reddish purple. The flowers first appear in June, but the shrub continues to bloom frequently throughout the Summer. Height 5 to 7 feet.

## **Weigela** **Gustave Mallet Weigela**

Another very good variety of Weigela with dense foliage growing 6 to 8 feet high. Its flowers, which are light pink suffused with white, are borne with great profusion during June and July.

### **BEST SHRUBS EVER PURCHASED**

Ortonville, Mich.

I. E. Ilgenfritz' Sons Co.

Gentlemen:

Enclosed find our check \$37.10 for both orders which we have received. They are the most excellent trees and shrubs we have ever purchased.

We wish to thank you for the kind attention you have given to our order.

With very best wishes,

Carmer and Hart

Per Mrs. Hart



Shade Trees from the Monroe Nursery Planted on the R. E. Olds Estate.

## Ornamental Trees

**I**N COMPARING the comfort and beauty of suburban avenues on hot summer days with the barrenness and glare of down town city streets one will appreciate the value of trees. Trees perform a real service to man in protecting him from the rays of the summer sun when they are planted along streets and avenues.

In a more intimate way, shade upon the lawn performs the same service. Trees so located that they shade the living room, the porch and kitchen, keep the rooms cool and comfortable. Without shade on the lawn there is little chance for outdoor recreation in the summer time.

The beauty and comfort given by trees makes them worth many times more than they cost and we can consider them a good financial investment. A few trees which cost just a few dollars will in the years that follow add many dollars to the value of the property and make it much more salable.

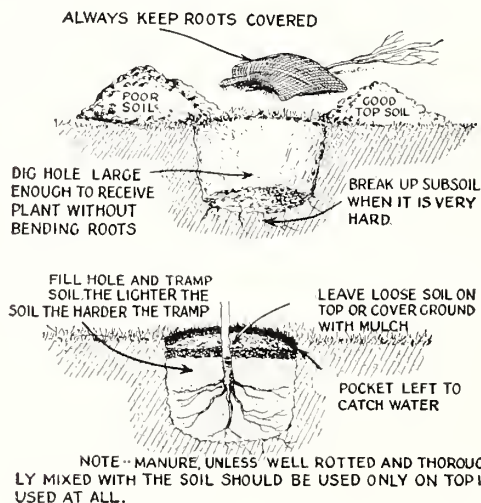
To deny yourself of the beauty of trees is to miss one of the greatest pleasures the possession of a home can give. Our trees are grown in a manner to produce strong tops and plenty of roots. They will stand transplanting and make a new start much better than average trees.

### **Acer dasycarpum** **Silver Maple**

A large tree with wide spreading branches and pendulous branchlets. Leaves deeply five-lobed,

and divisions again lobed and toothed, bright green above, silver-white beneath, turning pale yellow in Autumn. The fruit ripens usually before the leaves appear. This tree is widely cultivated and is probably the most satisfactory tree where quick growth is desired.

### HOW TO PLANT TREES







## **Acer negundo**

### **Box Elder (Ash Leaved Maple)**

A rapid growing tree with wide spreading branches, twigs pale green and shining, or sometimes purple with glaucous bloom. Leaves compound, with three to five leaflets, bright green, paler beneath, turning yellow in Autumn. Much used in the West as a windbreak, but frequently planted as an ornamental.

## **Acer platanoides**

### **Norway Maple**

A large handsome tree with spreading branches and a compact round head. Probably the best Maple for city planting. Leaves five-lobed, remotely toothed, bright green, paler beneath, smooth on both surfaces, fading with the tones of yellow and gold. A thoroughly satisfactory tree and probably the best for streetside planting.

## **Acer platanoides schwedleri**

### **Schwedler Maple**

A handsome tree with color-changing foliage. The leaves in Spring are bright purplish and crimson, the Summer foliage dark green, fading in Autumn with tones of red and brown. A general favorite.

## **Acer pseudoplatanus**

### **Sycamore Maple**

A large tree of vigorous growth with spreading branches, forming a large oval crown. Native of Europe. Leaves five-lobed, coarsely toothed, deep green above, glaucous beneath. A handsome species of great hardiness.

## **Acer saccharinum weiri**

### **Weir Maple**

A beautiful tree form with deeply cleft and divided leaves. Branches pendulous, often sweeping the ground. A widely known tree of well deserved popularity. Admirable for a lawn specimen.



*Acer saccharinum weiri*, Weir Maple.

## **Acer saccharum**

### **Sugar Maple, Rock Maple**

A large stately tree of upright, dense habit, thriving in almost any soil. Leaves three to five lobes, dark green on the upper side, pale on the lower, turning in Autumn to brilliant shades of scarlet, orange, and yellow. An excellent street and lawn tree. This is the principal tree from which sugar is made.

## **Aesculus carnea**

### **Red Horsechestnut**

A handsome tree of garden origin. Leaflets mostly five, dark green, fading with tones of yellow; flowers varying in tones from scarlet to red, borne in panicles 6 to 8 inches long. Commonly planted and a great favorite.

## **Aesculus hippocastanum**

### **White Horsechestnut**

A large tree usually planted for shade on streets and lawn; a native of Europe. Leaves with five to seven leaflets, dark green, turning yellow and brown in Autumn. Flowers white, tinged with red, in showy panicles eight to twelve inches long. Fruit prickly, enclosing the large, attractive seeds. A handsome and hardy tree of great adaptability. Very showy in flower.



A Shady Corner is always a Welcome Spot in Summer. *Acer platanoides*, Norway Maple.

**CONSULT OUR LANDSCAPE  
DEPARTMENT - See Page 3**





## ORNAMENTAL TREES—Continued

### **Ailanthus glandulosa** **Ailanthus (Tree of Heaven)**

A rapid growing tree from China. Leaves odd-pinnate, with 13 to 25 leaflets, bright green. Flowers in large panicles, succeeded by dense fruit-clusters which are often very highly colored. Much used for street planting where smoke or dust affects other species.

### **Alnus glutinosa** **European Alder**

A vigorous and rapid growing tree, native of Europe and Asia. Leaves dull, dark green, the borders irregularly toothed, turning yellow in Autumn. Of great value for planting in cold, damp ground.

### **Alnus glutinosa laciniata** **Cutleaf Alder**

Leaves deeply cut, the lobes long and narrow. A handsome tree.

### **Amygdalus alboplena** **Double White Peach**

An ornamental tree deserving of greater popularity. In May it is covered with large white double flowers. The foliage is also very attractive.

### **Amygdalus rubroplena** **Double Red Peach**

A small tree, blossoming on every twig in May with profuse, large, double flowers. Ultimate height 20 feet.

### **Aralia spinosa** **Devils-Stick, Hercules Club**

A small tree or large shrub with stout, prickly stems and compound leaves. Flowers creamy white in huge panicles, followed by a wealth of dark purple berries. Compound leaves often 3 to 4 feet long.

### **Betula alba** **European White Birch**

A beautiful tree with white bark and with spreading and pendulous



*Betula laciniata*, Cutleaf Weeping Birch.

branches when mature. Native of Europe. Leaves ovate, deep green, hanging from slender petioles, fading in Autumn with tones of yellow. A graceful and hardy species of drooping habit.

### **Betula laciniata** **Cutleaf Weeping Birch**

A tall tree with gracefully pendulous branches and deeply cut foliage. Bark white when several years old. A superb lawn tree and one universally admired.

### **Betula alba purpurea** **Purpleleaf White Birch**

Leaves dark purple, contrasting strongly with a beautiful white bark.

### **Carpinus betulus** **European Hornbeam**

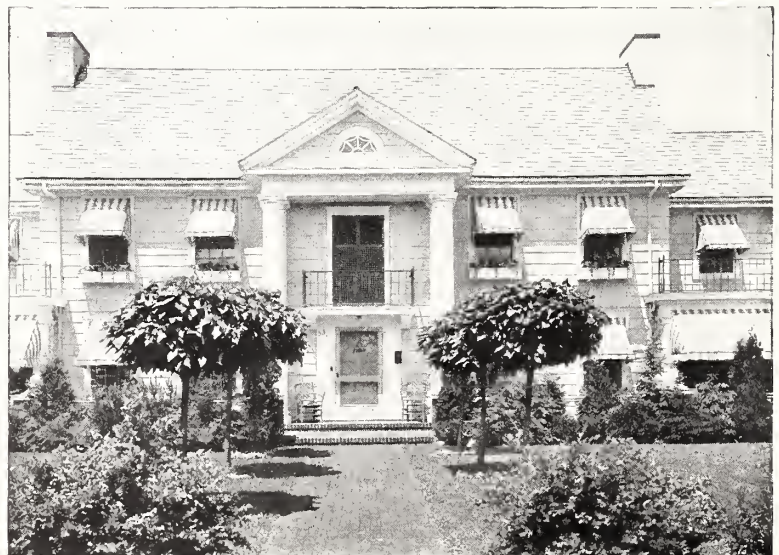
A hardy and very ornamental tree with a dense round head. Native of Europe. Leaves ovate-oblong, sharply serrate with impressed veins, fading in Autumn with tones of yellow and brown, and remaining on through the Winter. Stands clipping remarkably well, and for this reason is often used for tall hedges or pillars to a formal entrance.

### **Catalpa bungei** **Umbrella Catalpa**

A dense round headed top, grafted high on a straight upright stem. Very hardy and effective; much used in formal gardens, having the outlines of the standard Bay Trees.

### **Catalpa speciosa** **Western Catalpa**

A large or medium-sized tree of great hardiness. Leaves oval, mostly entire, dark green, falling after the first frost. Flowers in May or June, borne in large, comparatively few-flowered panicles, white, with yellow and purple spots, 2 inches or more broad. Fruit 10 to 18 inches long; widely planted as a timber tree and as an ornamental.



*Catalpa bungei*, Umbrella Catalpa used effectively on the front lawn.

Port Huron, Mich.  
April 23

Trees arrived in good condition. I am planting according to instruction. Well satisfied. Got bigger trees than I expected. You will very likely hear from me again. Please find inclosed my check to balance account.

Respectfully,  
John Danielson.





*Cornus florida*, Flowering Dogwood.

***Celtis occidentalis*  
Hackberry**

A handsome tree with stout, spreading, sometimes pendulous branches and glabrous twigs, forming a round-topped crown. Leaves ovate, smooth or nearly so above, the borders sharply serrate, light green and lustrous, fading to tones of yellow in Autumn. Fruit nearly black at maturity, like a small cherry.

***Cercis canadensis*  
American Redbud**

A small tree with a wealth of floral beauty. Leaves heart-shaped, deep rich green, fading with tones of bright, clear yellow. Flowers produced in early Spring, before the leaves appear, almost concealing the branches, borne in clusters of 4 to 8, of a beautiful rose-pink color. One of the best of the flowering trees.

***Cladrastis lutea*  
Yellow-wood**

A tree usually with a divided trunk and numerous wide spreading, somewhat pendulous branches, forming a symmetrical, round head. Leaves compound, with 7 to 9 leaflets, bright green, turning gold and yellow in Autumn. Flowers white, appearing in early Summer, disposed in loose, drooping panicles. Wood bright yellow, changing to light brown on exposure. A beautiful lawn tree.

***Cornus florida*  
Flowering Dogwood**

One of the most beautiful flowering trees. A small bushy tree with upright or spreading branches, leaves oval, bright green, turning red

or scarlet in Autumn. Flowers expanding in Spring, the large petal-like bracts often diffused with pink. Fruit bright scarlet. Indispensable for lawn or landscape.

***Cornus florida rubra*  
Red Flowering Dogwood**

Strikingly beautiful in form, especially when planted in contrast with the white-flowered or typical form. The floral bracts are of a bright pink color.

***Crataegus cordata*  
Washington Thorn**

An upright branching small tree having a round topped head. In late Spring this tree is covered with white flowers having rose colored anthers. Fruit shining bright coral-red.

***Crataegus crusgalli*  
Cockspur Thorn**

A small tree with very spiny branches and a broad round-topped head. Leaves obovate, dark green and shiny, fading with tones of orange and scarlet. Flowers white, in large, compound corymbs. Fruit dull red, persistent until the following Spring. Valuable as a specimen tree or for making an impenetrable hedge.

***Crataegus monogyna alboplana*  
Double English Hawthorn (White)**

A dwarf tree with attractive shiny leaves and compact habit. The bloom appears in late Spring and is very plentiful.

***Crataegus monogyna rubroplana*  
Double Red Hawthorn**

This dwarf tree is noted for its profusion of bright red flowers borne in late Spring. It is dwarf in habit and like the white variety has beautiful shiny leaves coloring to shades of red in Autumn.



The *Crataegus* or Hawthorn is noted for its beautiful flowers and fruits.



*Liriodendron tulipifera*, Tulip tree. See Page 25.

## ORNAMENTAL TREES—Continued

### *Crataegus oxyacantha*

#### English Hawthorn

A shrub or small tree with spreading branches, forming a symmetrical round head. Native of Europe. Leaves broadly ovate, lobed and incisedly serrate, deep lustrous green, fading with tones of yellow and red. Flowers single white, disposed in 4 to 10 flowered corymbs. Fruit scarlet, long persistent. This is the May Thorn of England.

### *Crataegus oxyacantha splendens*

#### Paul Double Scarlet Hawthorn

The most beautiful of the double flowering Thorns. A small tree or large shrub with spreading branches. Flowers bright scarlet, large, full, and very double. Leaves ovate, 3 to 7 lobed, bright glossy green. This makes an excellent specimen for the lawn.

### *Diospyros virginiana*

#### Common Persimmon

A shapely tree with spreading branches, forming a round-topped crown, leaves oval, dark green, and lustrous. Fruit an inch or more in diameter, pale orange-yellow, a bright cheek when ripe. The flesh is astringent when green, sweet and luscious when fully ripe and frosted.

### *Fagus americana*

#### American Beech

A majestic large tree of extreme hardiness with smooth gray bark and a broad, compact round-topped head, leaves oblong-ovate, coarsely serrate, dark green, turning bright yellow in Autumn. Staminate flowers and globose pendent

heads, opening when the leaves are nearly grown. Nuts sweet and rich. Unexcelled for lawn or landscape.

### *Fagus sylvatica riversi*

#### Rivers Beech

Leaves very dark purple, perhaps the most intensely colored form of beech. Makes a large, compact specimen tree.

### *Fatsia japonica* (Aralia)

#### Fatsia

A handsome small tree, little used. Its immense foliage is finely divided. Flowers in large white spikes in July.

### *Fraxinus americana*

#### White Ash

A lofty tree with upright or spreading branches, forming a pyramidal or round-topped crown. Leaves compound, with 5 ovate leaflets, lustrous above, whitened beneath, fading in Autumn with tones of purple and yellow; a beautiful and desirable shade tree.

### *Fraxinus excelsior*

#### European Ash

A tall and handsome tree; common native of Europe. Leaves compound; leaflets 9 to 13, ovate or lanceolate, dark green on the upper surface, paler beneath, remaining green until killed by frost. Makes an attractive specimen tree.

### *Fraxinus lanceolata*

#### Green Ash

A tree of medium size with spreading, slender branches, forming a shapely round-topped head. Leaves compound, with 7 to 9 leaflets, bright green, fading in Autumn with tones of yellow and brown. Much planted for shade and ornament.

### *Ginkgo biloba*

#### Maidenhair-Tree

This species, the only representative of its genus, is of great antiquity. A beautiful lawn tree from Japan. Beautiful, rich, glossy, fern-like foliage. A tall, upright, rapid grower. An elegant tree especially desirable on account of its rarity.

### *Gleditsia triacanthos*

#### Honey Locust

A large spiny tree with spreading, somewhat pendulous branches forming a broad flat-topped crown. Leaves compound, the leaflets dark green and glossy, fading to pale yellow in Autumn. Pods flat, 12 to 18 inches long, pendent, dark brown. Forms an almost impenetrable hedge if closely planted and severely clipped.

### *Gymnocladus dioica*

#### Kentucky Coffeetree

A large tree with stout, slightly spreading branches, forming a narrow round head. Leaves compound, the leaflets ovate, dark green at maturity, turning bright yellow in Autumn. Flowers in terminal racemes, nearly white; pods 6 to 10 inches long, reddish brown with a glaucous bloom. An interesting and beautiful tree.





## **Koelreuteria paniculata**

### **Goldenrain-Tree, Varnish-Tree**

A small tree with a handsome round head, 20 or 30 feet tall. Native of China and Japan. Leaves compound with 8 to 14 ovate, toothed leaflets, reddish purple at the time of unfolding, at maturity bright lustrous green, fading with exquisite tones of yellow, crimson, and brown. Flowers yellow, borne in large terminal panicles during July and August, soon followed by clusters of inflated triangle pods. Arranged in groups of 3, 5 or more, a most beautiful effect may be obtained, especially with an underplanting of early-flowering shrubs.

## **Laburnum vulgare (Cytisus)**

### **Goldenchain**

A small tree with erect or ascending branches, forming a narrow head. Native of southern Europe. Leaves compound, consisting of three leaflets of a beautiful green color. Flowers yellow, borne in silky drooping racemes. This is the Bean Tree of European gardens. Very few flowering trees surpass the splendor of the Goldenchain when, in late Spring, it is a mass of graceful pendent blossoms, an attraction for bees and butterflies.

## **Liquidambar styraciflua**

### **Sweetgum**

A shapely tree with slender corky-ridged branches, forming a pyramidal head. Leaves deeply 5 to 7 lobed, with pointed serrate divisions, of starry aspect. They are bright green and lustrous at maturity, in Autumn fading with tones of crimson, unsurpassed in brilliancy by any other tree. The remarkably straight trunks and symmetrical outline of this beautiful species are very striking especially when clothed in the glowing colors of Autumn.

## **Liriodendron tulipifera**

### **Tuliptree**

A large and stately rapid-growing tree with a



*Malus floribunda*, Japanese Flowering Crab.

narrow pyramidal crown. Leaves 4-lobed, bright and lustrous, turning yellow in Autumn. Blooms in May and June with cup-shaped flowers, resembling a tulip, greenish yellow blotched with orange. A handsome tree, and one that is deserving of the highest esteem of planters. The lumber that is made from this tree is known as white-wood, in the middle West, and as Poplar and as yellow Poplar in the East and South.

## **Maclura pomifera**

### **Osage Orange**

A small round headed tree with short trunk much used for farm fences and making impenetrable hedges. Its fruit is shaped like an orange but is of yellow-green color. The glossy, light green leaves turn clear yellow in Fall.

## **Malus arnoldiana**

### **Arnold Crab**

Semi-double pink flowers borne early. Splendid foliage, yellow fruit.

## **Malus atrosanguinea**

### **Carmine Crab**

A single red flowering crab of bush form; early flowering. It contrasts strongly with other varieties on account of its deep red flowers.

## **Malus floribunda**

### **Japanese Flowering Crab**

A shrub or small tree with symmetrical crown. Native of Japan. Leaves ovate, appearing with the flowers, bright green, and lustrous, fading with tones of yellow and brown. Flowers rose or rose-red, produced in great profusion; fragrant, fruit red about the size of a pea on long, slender pedicels. A grand specimen plant and one of the best of Spring flowering trees. Should be included in every collection.

## **Malus halliana parkmani**

### **Parkman Crab**

A semi-double pink of very lovely shade. The tree is very slow growing and therefore especially suited to small gardens.

## **Malus ioensis plena**

### **Bechtel Crab**

A shrub or small tree with spreading or ascending branches, forming a wide head. Leaves ovate or oval, dark green and lustrous on the upper surface, paler and pubescent beneath, turning yellow in Autumn. Flowers large and very double, resembling small roses, a delicate pink or blush color; fragrant. One of the most remarkable of double flowering crabs and worthy of a place in any garden.

## **Malus niedzwetzkyana**

### **Redvein Crab**

A looser growing variety than floribunda. Very picturesque in Winter and producing a wealth of large white flowers, shaded pink, early in the Spring. A new variety, and one deserving of great popularity. The fruit is large and edible.



*Malus ioensis plena*, Bechtel Crab.

## ORNAMENTAL TREES—Continued

### **Malus sargentii** **Sargent Crab**

A very new variety, dwarf, and bearing beautiful double pink flowers. It is very conspicuous in early Spring. The fruit which is borne in abundance in mid-summer is excellent for jellies.

### **Malus scheideckeri** **Scheidecker Crab**

Double pink flowering; very hardy. It produces excellent fruit as well as being ornamental.

### **Malus spectabilis** **Chinese Flowering Crab**

Large double pink flowering; a strong grower and very floriferous.

### **Morus** **Downing Mulberry**

A fine rapid growing tree with large foliage, attractive for the lawn and bearing a delicious fruit for about three months.

### **Morus** **New American Mulberry**

Another very desirable Mulberry with smaller leaves. A very prolific bearer of fruit.

### **Morus** **Russian Mulberry**

Tree a rapid grower, and considered very hardy. A fine large ornamental tree especially desirable because its fruit attracts birds.

### **Morus** **Teas Weeping Mulberry**

One of the prettiest of small weeping trees; forms an umbrella-shaped head with slender branches drooping to the ground.

### **Oxydendron arboreum** **Sourwood**

An ornamental tree grown for its white flowers appearing in Summer and its handsome foliage turning scarlet in Autumn. The tree is medium sized with large oblong bright green leaves. The small white flowers are followed by a conspicuous gray seed-capsules. Tree does well in shade.

### **Platanus orientalis** **European Planetree**

A large, massive tree with a very wide, round-topped head. Native of Europe and India. Bark whitened, exfoliating, lending a picturesque aspect, especially in Winter. Leaves 5 to 7 lobed, bright green, the petioles encasing the Winter buds. Fruiting heads 2 to 4 on long pendent stalks. Cultivated from time immemorial and today one of the best street trees known. Very hardy.

### **Populus bolleana** **Bolleana Poplar**

A tall columnar tree of formal aspect, the leaves deeply 3 to 5 lobed, silvery white beneath. Resembles the Lombardy Poplar and, like it, is useful for formal gardens or architectural effects.

### **Populus candicans** **Balm-of-Gilead**

Known especially for the fragrance of its buds and leaves when crushed. This tree has many other characteristics to recommend it. It is hardy and vigorous, well suited to streetside or yard planting and valuable for shade.



*Morus*, Teas Weeping Mulberry.



**Populus nigra italica**  
**Lombardy Poplar**

A tall columnar tree of picturesque and very formal aspect. One of the characteristic trees of Lombardy and other parts of Italy. Widely planted; a very rapid growing and hardy tree. Leaves triangular, a dark green, the border serrate; borne on flattened petioles moving freely in the wind.

**Populus simoni**  
**Simon Poplar**

A strong strict tree, not large but fast growing. It has recently become very popular in the West. It has large dark green foliage and a rather pyramidal shape.

**Populus**  
**Carolina Poplar**

A symmetrical and very rapid growing tree, making an upright or pyramidal head. Very satisfactory where a fast growing tree is desired.

**Prunus fruticosa pendula**  
**Weeping Cherry**

A beautiful drooping form of the Japanese flowering cherry. Well adapted to be used as a specimen in the lawn.

**Prunus pissardi**  
**Purpleleaf Plum**

A handsome small tree of garden origin with purple foliage. Very hardy and retaining its purple color throughout the Summer. In Spring the blush-pink flowers are borne in great profusion, harmonizing with the color tone of the unfolding leaves. One of the best purple-leaved trees, the hot sun not affecting the leaves.

**Prunus triloba**  
**Flowering Plum**

Vigorous growth and semi-double flowers of a delicate pink, upward of an inch in diameter, thickly set on slender branches in May, make this a choice and very attractive Spring blooming plant, excellent as a lawn specimen.

**Prunus**  
**Flowering Cherry**

Small trees of garden origin most varieties having been developed in Japan. Large double flowers are produced in early Spring in great profusion. The flowers are very beautiful, more lasting than the single flowered cherry, consequently in great service as cut flowers. Makes a charming garden tree. We offer *Double Red* and *Double Pink*.

**Prunus**  
**Newport Purple Leaf Plum**

A new introduction of exceptional value. Large deep purple foliage, rapid growing habits and extreme hardiness, make this a very valuable addition.



Populus nigra italica, Lombardy Poplar.

**Ptelia trifoliata**  
**Common Hoptree**

A small round-headed tree with very handsome foliage. Its fruit is like that of the Elm and has a hop-like odor and flavor. It is light green, contrasting with the darker foliage, but remains sometime after the foliage drops. Tree seldom grows higher than 25 feet.

**Quercus alba**  
**White Oak**

A tall, majestic tree with a broad, round-topped crown. Leaves mostly divided into 7 lobes, the larger segments usually shallowly lobed. They are highly colored with red at the time of unfolding, soon becoming silvery white, at maturity bright green above, pale or glaucous beneath, fading in Autumn with rich tones of purple and vinous red, sometimes hanging until Spring. One of the finest oaks for lawn or landscape, attaining great age.

**Quercus palustris**  
**Pin Oak**

A handsome tree with drooping branches forming a broad, shapely, pyramidal crown. Leaves deeply 5 to 7 lobed, the divisions toothed towards the apex with bristle-pointed teeth. They are ruddy green at the time of unfolding, dark green and glossy at maturity, fading in Autumn with tones of deep and brilliant scarlet. Acorn light brown, enclosed at the base in the thin cup. Makes one of the most shapely and graceful trees, the branches sweeping the ground.

**Quercus robur**  
**English Oak**

A large tree with spreading tortuous branches, forming a round-topped head. Native of Europe and Asia. Leaves dilated upward with 3 to 7 rounded lobes on each side, dark green above, pale bluish-green beneath, fading with tones of yellow and russet brown. Acorn brown, about one-third enclosed in the cup. A picturesque hardy tree.

**Quercus rubra**  
**Common Red Oak**

A large and handsome tree with a symmetrical round-topped crown. Leaves are 7 to 9 lobed, the divisions bearing bristle-tipped teeth. They are rosy-pink at the time of unfolding, at maturity dark dull green, turning orange and brown in Autumn. Acorn very large; but slightly enclosed in the shallow cup. A great specimen or street tree and one of the most rapid growing oaks.

*The trees arrived in first class shape and as good trees as ever I had. Thanks.*  
*Yours very truly,*  
*John A. Kay,*  
*4189 Penobsot, Detroit, Mich.*



## ORNAMENTAL TREES—Continued

### **Robinia pseudoacacia** **Common Locust**

A tree with a comparatively narrow crown, widely distributed in the United States east of the Rocky Mountains. Leaves compound with 7 to 19 leaflets, bright green turning pale yellow in Autumn; flowers white, very fragrant, borne in drooping racemes expanding in May or June. Has been largely planted as an ornamental.

### **Salix babylonica** **Babylon Weeping Willow**

A popular tree growing to a height of 40 feet. Its drooping branches mass attractively and give a very contrasting effect.

### **Salix blanda** **Wisconsin Weeping Willow**

A large tree with slender pendulous branches. Native of Asia. Leaves narrow, tapering to a long point, bright green, the margins serrate. This is the beautiful Willow with the hanging branches so often seen on large estates near water. It is very hardy.

### **Salix elegantissima** **Thurlo Weeping Willow**

A spreading weeping Willow with a massive symmetrical crown. Native of Japan. Branches long and pendulous, clothed with yellow-green bark.

### **Salix incana** **Rosemary Willow**

A shrub or small tree with a symmetrical

round top and long slender branches. Native of Europe. Leaves bright green above, silvery-white beneath.

### **Salix** **Niobe Weeping Willow**

A very graceful weeping Willow. Its bright green leaves, silvery beneath, are borne on twigs tinged with dark red. It is hardy and vigorous, seldom reaching 50 feet in height.

### **Salix pentandra** **Laurel Willow**

A small tree or large shrub of compact habit. Leaves very large, ovate-lanceolate or elliptic, dark green and shining, fragrant when bruised, the odor resembling that of the Bay Tree. One of the best ornamentals for foliage effects. Bark light chestnut-brown.

### **Salix vitellina** **Golden Willow**

A tree with intensely golden branches. Leaves lanceolate, silky when young, bright green, and smooth on the upper surface when mature. The bright colored bark is very attractive in Winter, especially when contrasted with snow or trees of other colors.

### **Sassafras officinalis** **Common Sassafras**

A native tree of irregular growth seldom seen in ornamental planting but worthy of more consideration. Its distinctive foliage is varied in outline and acquires beautiful tints in Autumn. The horizontal twiggy branches are attractive and unusual.

### **Sorbus aucuparia** **European Mountain Ash**

A small tree with a symmetrical round-topped crown. Leaves compounded with 9 to 15 leaflets, dark green turning yellow in Autumn. Flowers white, borne on broad, flat corymbs, expanding in late Spring or early Summer, followed in the Fall by clusters of bright red berries which remain through the Winter. A very decorative tree.

### **Sorbus quercifolia** **Oak-leaf Mountain Ash**

A distinct tree with compact pyramidal head, and dark, lobed leaves, downy underneath. Flowers and berries like the European Mountain Ash.

### **Sorbus** **Weeping Mountain Ash**

A form of European Mountain Ash with large drooping branches, grafted on a straight stem. The berries are borne in great profusion.

### **Tilia americana** **American Linden (Basswood)**

A large tree forming a broad round-topped crown. Leaves broadly oval or heart-shaped, dark green above, pale green beneath, turning yellow



*Quercus palustris*, Pin Oak.





in Autumn. Flowers creamy white, opening in Summer. A grand tree, suited to lawns, parks, and boulevards.

## **Tilia vulgaris** **European Linden**

A large tree with spreading branches, forming a broad, symmetrical crown. Leaves obliquely heart-shaped, bright green, fading in Autumn with tones of yellow and brown. Flowers creamy white, fragrant. A handsome tree, valuable for street planting.

## **Ulmus americana** **American Elm**

A large stately tree with long straight branches. Leaves oblong, sharply serrate, dark green, turning pale yellow in Autumn. Very picturesque in age, one of the most graceful trees that grows.

## **Ulmus campestris** **English Elm**

A more densely branched tree than the common American Elm, not growing so tall. Its leaves are darker and smaller and are retained later than those of the American. The bark is also smoother and has a grayish appearance especially attractive in Winter.

## **Ulmus glabra** **Scotch Elm**

A large handsome tree with wide-spreading, somewhat drooping branches, forming a broad crown. Leaves broadly obovate, sharply serrate, and somewhat incised, very rough, of deep green color, remaining bright and fresh until late in season.



*Ulmus americana*, American Elm.

## **Ulmus glabra camperdowni** **Camperdown Elm**

A very graceful weeping tree. Large luxuriant deep green foliage on many-croched drooping branches, the whole being grafted on a tall trunk. A very excellent tree for relieving the monotony of a formal landscape.

## **Ulmus** **Moline Elm**

This variety was first observed growing among American Elm in Moline, Illinois, where it attracted the attention of an Illinois Nurseryman who kept it under observation for a number of years. As it did not vary in its habits and produced the same beautiful dark green large leaves year after year, this Nurseryman decided to propagate it and his decision has given us another very worthy addition to our list of Ornamental and Shade trees. The Moline Elm grows into a very shapely tree with upright arching branches and its exceptionally large leaves form a dense shade. The stock of this new variety is still very scarce in the trade but we are fortunate in being able to offer our customers this year a fair quantity of this very desirable variety.

## **Ulmus** **Vase Elm**

Another new and valuable addition to our assortment of trees. The main characteristic of this tree, as the name implies, is the upright slightly spreading habit of growth of the branches. These are very evenly distributed around the trunk and the name Vase Elm is very aptly applied. The foliage of this variety also is very large, dark green and coarsely serrated.

## Nut Trees

## **Hicoria laciniosa** **Shellbark Hickory**

A tree with a tall, straight trunk and shaggy bark, branches stout and spreading, forming a narrow round top. Leaves compound with 5 to 7 leaflets, fragrant when bruised, a bright green turning yellow in Autumn. Nuts are of excellent quality. A fine and picturesque shade tree.

## **Juglans cinerea** **Butternut**

A large tree with a low round crown. Leaves compound consisting of 11 to 17 leaflets, bright yellow-green fading and falling in Autumn with tones of yellow and brown. Nuts borne in 3 to 5-fruited drooping clusters, the kernels sweet and edible. An attractive tree for lawn or landscape.

## **Juglans nigra** **Black Walnut**

A noble tree with a symmetrical, round-topped crown. Leaves compound with 15 to 23 leaflets, bright yellow-green turning yellow in Autumn. Nuts solitary or in pairs, kernels very sweet and good. One of the most shapely and beautiful trees, very adaptable and desirable for lawn, landscape, or orchard planting.

## **Juglans regia** **Persian Walnut (English Walnut)**

A tree with a symmetrical round head, native of Europe. Leaves compound, bright green, 9 to 13 leaflets, oblong-ovate. The nuts are well-known for their fine eating quality.

## **Juglans sieboldiana** **Japanese Walnut**

A tree with a broad round head, native of Japan. Leaves compound, 11 to 17 leaflets, bright green fading with yellow tones. Fruit in pendent clusters, heart-shaped and somewhat flattened with smooth shells and sweet edible kernels. A valuable nut tree and an attractive ornamental.

*I. E. Ilgenfritz' Sons Co.*

*Gentlemen: The trees came in fine condition and were as nice a lot as we have ever handled.*

*I want to thank you for furnishing us with such fine stock, and am in hopes that in another season we may increase our order.*

*Very truly yours, C. R. Smith  
Cadillac, Michigan*

## REFERENCE LIST OF TREES

### Where to Plant Trees

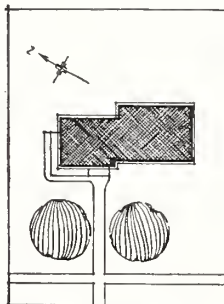


THE varying characteristics of trees as to hardness, shape, habit and rate of growth, ultimate height, foliage, etc., all contribute to make certain classes of trees especially valuable for certain purposes.

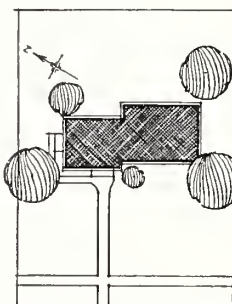
The main consideration in placing trees about the house is to accomplish the two purposes of framing the view of the house and providing shade at the right place at the time of day when it is needed. Trees planted nearer the corners of the house, rather than directly in front of it, will greatly enhance the appearance of the home and provide the much needed shade as well. Even on the shady side trees are needed to provide a leafy frame about the house. (See illustration to right.)

Trees planted on the lawn should be chosen according to the space available for their growth and spread. Ordinarily trees should be planted at a sufficient distance apart to allow them to develop naturally. An exception to this is made when a mass of foliage is needed to screen out some unsightly view.

The smaller growing trees, interesting for their flower or fruiting characteristics, have their place either on the lawn as specimens, or in the border to give height, back-ground and variety.



**• WRONG •**  
Trees on one side only, planted so as to obstruct view to and from house.



**• CORRECT •**  
Trees on all sides of the house planted near the corners will provide shade and frame the view to and from the house.

### Trees Suitable for Street and Avenue Planting

*Acer dasycarpum*, Silver Maple.  
*Acer negundo*, Box Elder, Ash-leaved Maple.  
*Acer platanoides*, Norway Maple.  
*Acer pseudoplatanus*, Sycamore Maple.  
*Acer saccharum*, Sugar Maple.  
*Aesculus hippocastanum*, White Horse-chestnut.  
*Aesculus*, Red Horse-chestnut.  
*Ailanthus glandulosa*, Ailanthus.  
*Betula alba*, European White Birch.  
*Catalpa speciosa*, Western Catalpa.  
*Fraxinus americana*, White Ash.  
*Fraxinus excelsior*, European Ash.  
*Ginkgo biloba*, Maidenhair Tree.  
*Gymnocladus dioica*, Kentucky Coffee Tree.  
*Liquidambar styraciflua*, Sweet Gum.

*Liriodendron tulipifera*, Tulip Tree.  
*Morus*, Russian Mulberry.  
*Populus*, Carolina Poplar.  
*Populus*, Lombardy Poplar.  
*Populus bolleana*, Bolleana Poplar.  
*Quercus alba*, White Oak.  
*Quercus palustris*, Pin Oak.  
*Quercus robur*, English Oak.  
*Quercus rubra*, Common Red Oak.  
*Robinia pseudoacacia*, Common Locust.  
*Tilia americana*, American Linden.  
*Tilia vulgaris*, Common Linden.  
*Ulmus americana*, American Elm.  
*Ulmus glabra*, Scotch Elm.

### Cut Leaved Trees

*Acer*, Wier Maple.  
*Alnus*, Cut-leaf Alder.  
*Betula laciniata*, Cut-leaf Weeping Birch.  
*Fraxinus lanceolata*, Green Ash.  
*Sorbus aucuparia*, European Mountain Ash.

### Trees with Colored Foliage

*Acer*, Japanese Maple (dark crimson).  
*Acer*, Schwedler Maple (purple in Spring).  
*Betula*, Purple-Leaf White Birch.  
*Populus bolleana*, Bolleana Poplar (Silver).  
*Prunus pissardi*, Purple-Leaf Plum.

### Weeping Trees

*Betula laciniata*, Cut-leaf Weeping Birch.  
*Morus*, Teas Weeping Mulberry.  
*Salix babylonica*, Babylon Weeping Willow.  
*Salix elegantissima*, Thurlow Weeping Willow.

*Salix*, Wisconsin Weeping Willow.  
*Sorbus*, Weeping Mountain Ash.  
*Ulmus*, Camperdown Elm.

### Trees With Conspicuous Flowers

*Aesculus*, Horse-chestnuts (white and red).  
*Aralia spinosa*, Devils Walkingstick (white).  
*Catalpa speciosa*, Western Catalpa (white).  
*Cereis canadensis*, American Redbud (pink-red).  
*Cladrastis lutea*, Yellow-Wood (white).  
*Cornus florida*, Flowering Dogwood (white).  
*Cornus*, Red Flowering Dogwood.  
*Crataegus crusgalli*, Cockspur Thorn (white).  
*Crataegus oxyacanthus*, English Hawthorn (white).  
*Crataegus*, Paul Double Scarlet Hawthorn.  
*Laburnum vulgare*, Goldenchain (yellow).

*Liriodendron tulipifera*, Tulip Tree (yellow and orange).  
*Malus*, Bechtel Crab (pink).  
*Malus floribunda*, Japanese Flowering Crab (pink).  
*Malus niedzwetzkyana*, Redvein Crab (white and pink).  
*Prunus*, Double White-flowering Cherry.  
*Prunus pissardi*, Purple-leaf Plum (pink).  
*Prunus triloba*, Flowering Plum (pink).  
*Robinia hispida*, Rose-Acacia (pink).  
*Robinia pseudoacacia*, Common Locust (white).



## Vines—Climbers and Creepers



ANY HOME can be made considerably more attractive with a few vines. Vines can be planted to cover unsightly places and make them attractive. Many buildings would stand out very coldly without some vines to soften their lines and give them some color.

To cover the top of a pergola a vigorous growing vine such as the Wisteria is desirable. Actinidia, Celastrus, Clematis and Lonicera are noted for their graceful twining effects in climbing on lattice or trellises. Virginia Creeper (Ampelopsis), Dutchman's Pipe (Aristolochia), and Kudzu (Pueraria) vines are used extensively for the solid screen effects secured from their dense mass of foliage.

The two vines which are best suited for climbing on brick or stone are Engelmann Ivy (Ampelopsis engelmanni) and Boston Ivy (Ampelopsis tricuspidata.) Of late years the bright yellow capsules of the American bitter-sweet (Celastrus) have been much in demand for winter bouquets and interior decorations. Everyone should grow a few of these for his home use instead of robbing the countryside of the native material.



Ampelopsis tricuspidata,  
Boston Ivy.

### **Akebia quinata** **Fiveleaf Akebia**

A very ornamental vine of Japanese origin especially recommended for places where dense shade is not required. The leaves are compound, consisting of five dark green, almost evergreen leaflets. Flowers rosy purple, produced in axillary racemes in late Spring or early Summer. Fruit very showy, but unfortunately rarely produced. 3 to 5 inches long. Dark purple. Very dainty and desirable.

### **Ampelopsis quinquefolia** **Virginia Creeper**

A high-climbing vine clinging to walls or trunks of trees by means of disc-bearing tendrils. Leaves compound, consisting of five bright green toothed leaflets, fading in Autumn to tones of red and scarlet. Berries produced in ample panicles. A handsome and graceful species.

### **Ampelopsis quinquefolia engelmanni** **Engelmann Creeper**

This variety has the same characteristics as the Virginia Creeper but its vines and foliage are of much finer texture, making it somewhat more pleasing to the eye.

### **Ampelopsis tricuspidata (veitchi)** **Boston Ivy**

A graceful vine, clinging to walls by means of disc-bearing tendrils. Native of China and Japan. Leaves three-lobed or often with three distinct leaflets, glossy green, coloring brilliantly in Autumn. Berries blue, profusely borne in compound clusters. One of the most beautiful and perhaps one of the most popular vines.

### **Aristolochia siphon** **Dutchmans Pipe**

A grand, hardy vine producing a splendid dense shade. Leaves very broad and large, bright green. Flowers purplish and yellowish green, solitary or two or three together, from the axils of the leaves, resembling a Dutch tobacco pipe.

### **Bignonia grandiflora** **Chinese Trumpet creeper**

Leaves bright green, compound, and very persistent. Flowers in clusters of orange-red, very showy.

### **Bignonia radicans** **Trumpet creeper**

A splendid climbing vine, with large, brilliant orange-scarlet flowers in July and August.

### **Celastrus orbiculatus** **Oriental Bittersweet**

A very sturdy high climbing vine with almost round leaves. The orange-scarlet seed-pods, which are borne in Fall, are at that time the attraction of the landscape and are then in great use as cut-flowers, retaining their color all Winter.

### **Celastrus scandens** **American Bittersweet**

A high climbing vine with broadly lanceolate bright green leaves. Fruit-capsules orange-yellow, with crimson arils, persisting throughout the Winter. The unopened mature capsules will quickly open when cut or partially dried.

### **Clematis jackmani** **Jackman Clematis**

Graceful free-flowering vine. Flowers velvety purple, with ribbed bar in the middle of each sepal. A very popular variety.

### **Clematis paniculata** **Sweet Autumn Clematis**

A vigorous, hardy climber with long stems, well adapted for covering porches, arbors, or trellis work, or for training against walls or sides of buildings. Native of Japan. Leaves compound, consisting of several bright green leaflets which persist until early Winter. Flowers white, fragrant, profusely borne in axillary and terminal panicles literally covering the upper portions of the vine in late Summer and early Autumn. A grand plant.



Clematis paniculata, Sweet Autumn Clematis.



## VINES—Continued

### **Clematis texensis (coccinea)** **Scarlet Clematis**

A small but graceful vine, climbing 8 to 10 feet, with broad green leaflets. Flowers scarlet or purplish red, nodding, freely produced in late Spring or Summer. Fruiting heads globose with plumose appendages.

### **Clematis** **Henry Clematis**

A large-flowering hybrid Clematis. Flowers creamy white.

### **Clematis** **Mme. Edouard Andre Clematis**

An extra fine Clematis hybrid with violet-red flowers.

### **Clematis** **Ramona Clematis**

A perpetual blooming Clematis having an abundance of sky-blue flowers.

### **Dioscorea batatas** **Cinnamon Vine**

A rapid growing, climbing vine, taking its name from the peculiar fragrance of the delicate white flowers. The leaves are heart-shaped, bright glossy green. Growth is very rapid, often 25 to 40 feet in a season.

### **Lonicera flava** **Yellow Honeysuckle**

A rare species with clusters of bright yellow flowers and glaucous foliage. Handsome scarlet berries in the Fall.

### **Lonicera periclymenum aurea (aurea reticulata)** **Golden Woodbine**

This variety, which has been known as Golden-webbed Honeysuckle, is a dense growing vine with branches and leaves of a very fine texture. The small, almost round, leaves are thoroughly webbed with yellow veins.

### **Lonicera periclymenum belgica** **Dutchwoodbine (Monthly Fragrant Honeysuckle)**

This is one of the most satisfactory varieties of Honeysuckle vines, both for its free blooming habits as well as for the delicious fragrance of its yellow and red flowers, which are produced throughout the Summer. A strong growing plant.

### **Lonicera sempervirens** **Trumpet Honeysuckle**

A high climbing vine 10 to 15 feet long. Leaves oval or oblong, green or bluish-green above, glaucous beneath, the uppermost being united at their bases. Flowers scarlet, about 2 inches long, profuse and very showy. Splendid for porches.

### **Lonicera japonica halliana** **Halls Japanese Honeysuckle**

A rampant evergreen climber with stems 10 to 15 feet long. Native of Japan. Leaves ovate, dark green, densely covering the vines and branches. Flowers white, changing to yellow, deliciously fragrant, borne in great profusion in the Summer, and occasionally in the Autumn. Grand for trellises and ground cover. One of the best.

### **Lycium chinense** **Chinese Matrimony Vine**

Very hardy vine, grows in any soil. The slender, drooping branches are somewhat thorny and have blue-grayish green leaves. Flowers small, pink and purple, from June to September, and then are succeeded by a profusion of bright scarlet and orange fruit through late Fall and Winter. A good plant for covering trellis work and bowers, also for covering bare places of rock.

### **Periploca graeca** **Grecian Silkvine**

Stems twining 20 to 30 feet long. Clothed with numerous dark green and glossy leaves of broadly lanceolate outline. Flowers brownish purple inside, the margins and reverse side greenish, an inch or more across, borne in loose long-stemmed cymes. Native of Southern Europe.

### **Polygonum auberti** **China Fleecevine**

A recent addition to our assortment of hardy vines and one of great merit. This rapid growing vine will actually grow 25 feet in one season and produces an abundance of silvery-white foamy sprays throughout late Summer and Fall. The small leaves are shiny bright green which makes it very pleasing throughout the growing season.

### **Pueraria thunbergiana** **Kudzu Bean**

A hardy and remarkably vigorous vine, frequently producing stems 40 to 60 feet long in a single season—a veritable Jack-and-the-Bean-stalk. Stems twining, hairy when young, very long and flexible. Leaves compound, consisting of three bright green ovate leaflets. Flowers pea-shaped, purple, produced in axillary racemes from the older woody stems in late Summer. Native of China and Japan.

### **Wisteria frutescens** **American Wisteria**

Tall and slender vine with dark green foliage. Leaves compound, consisting of 9 to 15 leaflets, producing an airy light shade. Flowers lilac-purple, in numerous dense, short racemes, blossoming about three weeks later than the Chinese Wisteria.

### **Wisteria multijuga** **Longcluster Wisteria**

A vigorous, tall growing vine with bright green foliage. Leaves compound, consisting of 17 to 21 leaflets. Flowers light purple, in loose drooping racemes 1 to 3 feet long. A remarkable, distinct and showy species.

### **Wisteria multijuga alba** **White Weeping Wisteria**

A form of Wisteria multijuga with white flowers and drooping branches.

### **Wisteria sinensis** **Chinese Wisteria**

A rapid-growing tall vine with graceful foliage and flowers. Leaves compound, consisting of about 11 pale leaflets. Flowers pea-shaped, purplish, profusely borne in dense drooping clusters 7 to 12 inches long, opening in midspring. Very showy and desirable.

### **Wisteria sinensis alba** **White Chinese Wisteria**

A form of Wisteria sinensis with pure white flowers.





## Roses—Hardy and Easy to Grow



ALL the Roses we offer are two year old plants, grown in a northern latitude. They should not be compared with small pot grown Roses, or with so-called Bench Roses which have been forced into bloom in greenhouses for two years or more.

Having been grown in this particular latitude, the branches are not as heavy as of plants grown farther South or West, but this is another advantage as the drying winds and sun of Spring will not affect these plants as they do the Southern grown stock.

Although a great many more varieties of Roses are to be had, diligent selecting and re-selecting has led us to offer the below listed varieties as being as dependable as Roses can be in this territory. True, we have included a few of the newer additions to the Rose family which are so beautiful that they are well worth a trial.

### Ever-blooming Roses

Here we have grouped together the varieties of Tea, Hybrid Tea, Pernetiana Roses and a few other classes which in the main have the same characteristics. These Roses should be planted from 15 inches to 2 feet apart.

Pruning should be done right after the winter protection is removed. Only 2 or 3 of the strongest shoots of the previous season's growth are left and these are cut back so that but 2 or 3 leaf-buds are left. This enables them to make strong new shoots which are necessary to produce good flowers.

If one wishes to cut a bloom from this class of Rose it should be cut with a long stem so that the plant will be able to produce another strong shoot with good flowers. Right after a bloom has faded it should be cut off, also with a long stem, as it is this treatment that causes a continuance of blossoming.

#### Admiral Dewey

Hybrid Tea. Dark red or maroon very double Rose. Our own introduction.

#### Columbia

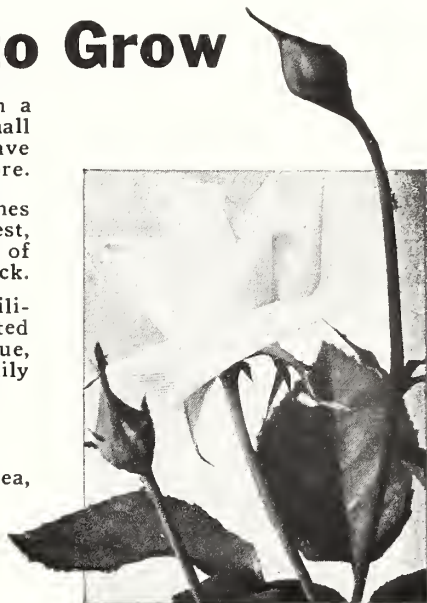
Hybrid Tea. A beautiful pink Rose deepening in color as blooms mature. Plants are mildew resisting, free-flowering all season, and strong growing. A good variety growing in popularity.

#### Coquette des Alps

Noisettiana. A pure white Rose sometimes shaded with pink; large and full; and a very profuse bloomer.



Columbia Rose.



Killarney Rose.

#### Duchess of Wellington

Hybrid Tea. Large pointed buds of golden-yellow opening into large saffron colored, very fragrant flowers. A strong-growing free blooming variety.

#### Etoile de France

Hybrid Tea. Bright crimson flowers with cerise center; very fragrant and borne on long stems. Fine for cutting.

#### General MacArthur

Hybrid Tea. An American Rose bearing abundant, large, full, and well-shaped flowers. A velvety scarlet to bright crimson. Plant strong growing and vigorous.

#### Gruss an Teplitz

Hybrid Tea. A very steady blooming Rose producing many blossoms from early June until early frost; very adaptable to soils and climates. Flower color dark, rich crimson, changing to velvety, fiery red. Flowers large, compact, fragrant; very showy and handsome. Foliage dark green, changing to rich maroon even in Summer. Plant will produce a strong hedge if well cared for.

#### Hermosa

Bengal. A sturdy plant producing medium-sized heavy flowers of delicate pink; very symmetrical. An old variety; one which does well in crops.

#### Jonkheer J. L. Mock

Hybrid Tea. Flowers very large and well shaped varying from lively carmine-red to a pure white inside. A very unique color combination in the Rose. Flowers bloom well in Fall.

#### Juliet

Pernetiana. Flowers range from outward in, from dull gold to scarlet and carmine. Very fragrant, and very attractive when half open. Bush blooms freely all Summer.



## ROSES—Continued

### Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria

A very old standard white Hybrid Tea Rose, producing large, full, round blossoms of creamy white, sometimes varying to delicate pink. Bush a strong grower.

### Killarney

A very well known Hybrid Tea Rose, exceptional because of its long pointed bud, opening in large blooms of delicate flesh-color, deliciously perfumed. Plant a vigorous large grower.

### La France

Hybrid Tea. Probably the oldest well known Hybrid Tea Rose. The color is bright pink and has a silvery reflex; wonderfully fragrant.

### Laurent Carle

Hybrid Tea. Large buds and almost perfect fragrant flowers of deep carmine-crimson. Free blooming.

### Los Angeles

Hybrid Tea. The first American Rose to obtain world-wide recognition. Flowers flame-pink and coral shading to yellow at the base; very fragrant. This Rose is an aristocrat of the garden; very vigorous when properly cared for.



Radiance Rose.

### Maman Cochet

A true Tea Rose having very large, heavy blossoms of strong, light pink shading to light crimson. Buds are long and pointed, very striking. Plants vigorous and strong producers. A justly famous Rose.

## HOW TO SUCCEED WITH ROSES



**A**LTHOUGH Spring is the time to plant roses, it is advisable to prepare the soil the previous Fall. While they do best and seem to thrive most in heavy soils, good results can be obtained on poor or sandy soil providing it is well manured. It is not necessary to excavate to a depth of several feet. Digging up the soil about 18 inches deep and working in about  $\frac{1}{3}$  well

rotted manure will answer the purpose. It is necessary, however, to provide good drainage and should the soil be soggy, it can be drained by excavating the bed to a depth of about 2 feet and putting down a layer of crushed stone or similar material 3 to 6 inches deep after which the well manured soil can be replaced. When the dirt has well settled, the bed is ready for planting. This should be done immediately after receiving the plants from the Nursery. Should for any reason the planting have to be delayed, unpack the plants and bury them completely (laying them down) in a shady place in the garden.

### How to Plant Roses

When ready to plant dig a hole large enough to accommodate all the roots without crowding and deep enough so the plant can be set about one inch deeper than the place where the branches start. It is important to keep the roots covered until the plant is to be set in the ground. While planting it is best to keep the roots submerged in a pail of water. If the roots of Rosebushes are allowed to become dried out they have received a setback which it is hard to overcome.

A good plan is to puddle the roots in a thick mixture of clay and water before planting. The coating of clay will preserve the moisture in the roots better than watering can retain it. Before planting all damaged or broken roots should be cut off above the wound with a sharp knife. Of the tops, only two or three of the strongest shoots should be left, cutting away all finer growth and weak branches. These two or three branches are then cut back, leaving but two or three leaf buds, which can be easily

distinguished on the branch.

When the plant is set in the hole, this should be almost filled with dirt packing same firmly with the feet. Unless the dirt is solidly packed, Roses will not do well. The hole is then filled with water which is allowed to settle and after that the hole is filled completely with soil, which should be left loose and not packed. After planting thorough watering once weekly will be necessary, unless rainfall makes this superfluous.

(For planting distances and pruning directions in subsequent seasons see the different headings.)

### Cultural Suggestions

The next care then is spraying. As prevention is better than cure, it is well to start spraying with Bordeaux Mixture and Arsenate of Lead once weekly as soon as the plant is in the ground. This will prevent disease and damage by Aphids and other insects and is far more effective than killing them after they have made their appearance.

Should for some reason the plants be attacked with Aphids, green fly, lice, or slugs anyway it is then necessary to spray with a solution of one teaspoonful of Nicotine Sulfate (Black-Leaf 40) and one-tenth of a cake of Ivory Soap to 2 gallons of water until the plants have again become healthy.

Throughout the Summer it will be necessary to water the plants thoroughly at the roots. This does not mean spraying them lightly over the foliage, but actually drenching the soil with water at least twice weekly. Spraying the foliage only will cause "black spot" which is a disease causing the leaves to drop and greatly sapping the vitality of the plant. Always keep the soil well cultivated.

### Winter Care

Winter protection is best provided by heaping up the dirt around the plant about 10 inches high shortly after frost sets in in Fall. When this is frozen, but not before, this heaped up dirt is covered with a layer of straw or leaves so as to keep it in frozen condition.

In Spring about April 5th to 10th the layer of leaves or straw is first removed and a week later the heaped-up dirt should be taken away. It is then time to prune the plants according to directions given under the separate headings.





## Mme. Butterfly

A Hybrid Tea, sport of Ophelia. Flowers brilliant pink ranging to gold, of excellent form and fragrance. Plant is large growing and fine in habit.

## Mme. Caroline Testout

Hybrid Tea. A very strong, vigorous bush much used in the West for street planting. Petals wide, of satiny Rose color. Flowers large and globose, shaded dark at the center and light on the outside.

## Mme. Edouard Herriot

Hybrid Tea. This Rose is often called "The Daily Mail" because of its winning a large prize offered by an English newspaper. A strong growing bush, producing flowers perfect in size and form, coral red in the bud but when in full bloom shading to yellow and carmine.

## Ophelia

Hybrid Tea. A vigorous, steady growing bush producing large, perfect, full blooms of beautiful pinkish flesh color, shading to yellow. An especially beautiful Rose for one so hardy.

## Premier

Hybrid Tea. A thornless Rose with pleasant fragrance, and dark pink flowers of very good form and large size, borne on thick stems. Plant a strong grower.

## Radiance

Hybrid Tea. One of the best of American

Roses, producing constantly all Summer shining light pink flowers, shading to beautiful darker shades of pink. The plant is a tall grower, hardy, vigorous, and disease-resistant; very adaptable to soils and climates.

## Red Radiance

Hybrid Tea. An offspring of Radiance even better than its progenitor. Color an excellent deep red, flowers round and full.

## Soleil d'Or

Pernetiana. Unusually large and full flowers, yellow to nasturtium-red, from beautiful yellow buds. Bush compact, strong, and attractive.

## Souvenir de Claudius Pernet

Pernetiana. Probably the finest Rose ever produced in Europe and of rapidly growing popularity. The color is an excellent sunflower-yellow, deepening in the center. Bush is vigorous, very branchy, with canes upright, growing almost thornless; foliage very green and attractive. This Rose fills the long felt want for a good double Rose.

## White Killarney

Hybrid Tea. Exactly like the Pink Killarney with the exception of the flowers, which are pure white.

## White Maman Cochet

Tea. Like the Maman Cochet with the exception of the white flowers, which are tipped with pink.

## Hybrid Perpetual Roses

THE so-called June Roses with their gorgeous display of bloom and exquisite fragrance.

They are more robust growing than the Ever-blooming varieties and on this account should be planted separately, and about 2 to 2½ feet apart. When pruning from 4 to 8 strong shoots (depending upon the size of the bush) can be left and these should be cut back to about 10 to 12 inches above the base of the plant. This will cause them to produce numerous branches with an excellent crop of flowers.

## Alfred Colomb

Flower very fragrant, of fine globular form, compact, color brilliant carmine-crimson. Foliage large and handsome.

## American Beauty

The most popularly known Rose of all. Large blooms of dark pink to soft crimson. A strong and hardy grower when well cared for.

## Anna de Diesbach

A strong grower and profuse bloomer. Flowers very attractive, bright strong red, large, compact and very fragrant.

## Baron de Bonstetten

A medium strong growing, large Rose of excellent large form. Flowers dark velvety crimson and deliciously fragrant.

## Captain Hayward

Flowers are large, brilliant carmine-colored, and highly perfumed. Plant strong and floriferous.

## Clio

A Rose of perfect form, beautiful from pointed bud to fully open flower. Color a delicate satiny blush pink with slightly deeper center. Plant strong and free blooming, the large flowers boldly displayed against rich green leaves.



Frau Karl Druschki Rose.

## Earl of Dufferin

Bush a heavy producer of large round fragrant flowers of clear velvety crimson.



## ROSES—Continued

### Eugene Furst

Flowers are brilliant crimson with dark purple shading; fragrant. Plant vigorous.

### Fisher Holmes

Buds are long and pointed, opening to an immense flower of excellent shape. Color bright crimson-scarlet. Very beautiful.

### Frau Karl Druschki

The most popular white Rose in the market. Flowers are absolutely pure snow-white, of immense size. Sometimes almost 6 inches across and borne on good stems. Not fragrant. Plant flowers profusely in June but if kept growing well will produce flowers throughout the Summer and Autumn. Bush is a vigorous grower.

### General Jacqueminot

Known everywhere as the Jack Rose. Flowers large and full, fragrant, scarlet-crimson.

### George Arends

Often called the Pink Druschki. Large and very beautiful flowers of pure, even pink, produced on a very strong and vigorous plant.

### John Hopper

Flowers large and well formed, sweetly scented and of light red changing to bluish carmine.

### J. B. Clark

A rampant growing Rose, very dark in color, shading from scarlet to maroon and almost black. Blossoms full and somewhat fragrant.

### Magna Charta

A light carmine-colored Rose, very large and heavily scented. Plants are strong and free-flowing. An old favorite.

### Margaret Dickson

A Rose with large, well-formed flowers, white with a pale pink center. Plants vigorous.

### Marshall P. Wilder

A strong Rose producing very full flowers of rich fire-red and semi-globular form.

### Mme. Gabriel Luizet

An excellent Rose of its class, producing good plants and many bright pink blooms; very delicate.

### Mrs. John Laing

This plant is a very strong grower and bloomer. Flowers are very large, clear pink, from long tapered buds. This is a very popular variety.

### Mrs. R. G. Sharman-Crawford

Flowers are large and of a deep rose-pink, outer petals shading to a paler pink. Plant strong and vigorous.

### Paul Neyron

A pink Rose so large as to often measure 6 inches across, borne on strong, vigorous plants. Probably the largest Rose suited for general use.

### Prince Camille de Rohan

A moderately vigorous plant producing unusual colored flowers, shading from blood-red to maroon.

### Tom Wood

Flowers are brilliant cherry-red, large and well-formed. Bush well furnished with heavy foliage, long-branched, and free-flowering in Autumn.

### Ulrich Brunner

Flowers very large and freely produced, on long stems. Color a peculiar shade of clear red seen only in this variety. An excellent standard Rose.

## Polyantha Roses

AS THE common name implies this class includes the dwarf Roses which bear blooms similar to the old-time varieties of Climbing Roses such as Crimson Rambler.

As a class these are probably the most nearly Evergreen Roses we have, as they actually bloom from June until frost.

In pruning the same directions should be followed as are given for the Everblooming Roses. They should also be planted  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 feet apart, for although of dwarf growing habit, they grow quite spreading and very bushy.

### Clothilde Soupert

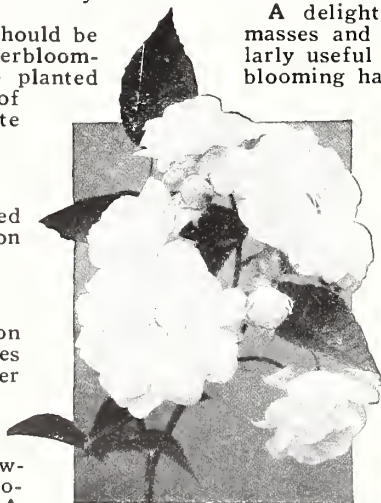
White flowers slightly suffused with pink abundantly produced on a strong growing plant.

### Erna Teschendorf

A dwarf Rose of deep crimson color. Should be planted in masses or where it will contrast with other Roses.

### Ideal

Deep scarlet, almost black flowers which are borne in great profusion throughout the Summer. A very vigorous sort.



White Baby Rambler Rose.

### Orleans

Fairly double flowers produced in great quantity. The color is light red with a lighter center.

### Red Baby Rambler (Mme. Norbert Levavasseur)

A delightful flower, bright pink, blooming in masses and enduring well on the plant. Particularly useful for massing because of its continuous-blooming habit.

### Rose Trees

We can supply these in the following colors: white, pink, light red, dark red, and yellow.

### Triomphe Orleanais

Fairly double flowers of a bright cherry-red, produced freely in long clusters. Erect growing plant with glossy deep green foliage.

### White Baby Rambler (Katherine Zeimet)

Fragrant, double flowers in large clusters, produced in decorative masses. The plant is compact, bushy, dwarf, furnished with good foliage, and is unusually hardy.





## Climbing Roses

**T**HE varieties listed under this heading are of very easy culture and can all be used to train on the fence, pergola, trellis or porch.

Unlike other Roses, the Climbing Roses produce the flowers on branches which grew the previous season.

They should therefore be pruned just as soon as the blooming season is over. This pruning simply consists of cutting out the branches that bore flowers, just below the lowest bloom. The new shoots then coming on will grow all the stronger and mature into heavy stalks ready to produce a large crop of flowers the following year. When planted on fence or pergola they should be from 6 to 8 feet apart.

### Alida Lovett

Hybrid Wichuraiana. Another new variety of climbing Rose which we highly recommend. Its strong growing habit together with its healthy foliage and the freely produced lively shell-pink flowers make this a worth-while addition.

### American Pillar

Hybrid Multiflora. Beautiful flowers of brilliant crimson with a large white center and many golden stamens. Flowers fade after maturity to a pleasant shade of light pink.

### Baltimore Belle

Setigera. Profuse bloomer. Flowers very large and compact, yellowish white.

### Beauty of the Prairies (Queen of)

Setigera. Flowers bright rosy red, striped with white; large and cupped. A most beautiful Rose and a very hardy one.

### Bess Lovett

Hybrid Wichuraiana. A recent introduction of great merit. The fragrant, bright red flowers are feely borne on long stems. It is a strong growing variety with handsome glossy foliage.

### Blue Rambler (Veilchenblau)

Hybrid multiflora. Purplish pink changing to amethyst and steel-blue, borne in large clusters.

### Climbing American Beauty

A Hybrid Wichuraiana. A rich carmine colored Rose, fragrant, and produced very freely early in the season. Plants very strong and vigorous.

### Climbing Red Baby Rambler

A very hardy and vigorous climbing Rose of the color of Crimson Rambler, blooming more or less throughout the Summer.

### Crimson Rambler

Hybrid Multiflora. A very vigorous Rose useful for many purposes, desirable for trailing upon walls, trellises and banks. Can be kept to bush by pruning. It is also very successfully grown as a pot plant. The foliage is exceptionally large and glossy and plant when in bloom is a mass of double crimson flowers.



Lady Gay Climbing Rose.

### Debutante

Hybrid Wichuraiana. A new Rose with beautiful light pink flowers. Especially attractive when in bud.

### Dorothy Perkins (Pink Rambler)

Hybrid Wichuraiana. A Rose of widely known merit scarcely needing description. Blooms are very double, medium sized, and have peculiar petals of soft blush pink. They are abundantly produced on strong, vigorous, hardy plants.

### Dr. Van Fleet

Hybrid Wichuraiana. One of the best climbing Roses. Very vigorous and adaptable. Its beautiful perfect flowers compare favorably with the best Hybrid Tea Roses. Color is a deep, clear pink changing to lighter pink as flowers mature. Flowers are of immense size and borne on long stems. Plant is desirable even after flowering on account of its excellent foliage.

### Evergreen Gem

Hybrid Wichuraiana. A very delicate Rose with brownish yellow buds which open to almost white single flowers, having a delicate, lasting perfume.

### Excelsa

Hybrid Wichuraiana. Improved Crimson Rambler or Red Dorothy Perkins. Much like the well known Crimson Rambler but of much greater excellence in all characteristics. Flowers are of bright scarlet-pink produced in great clusters. Plants very strong growers.

### Flower of Fairfield

Multiflora. The perpetual flowering Crimson Rambler. Flowers are very profuse, more brilliant than Crimson Rambler. Growth is vigorous.



Tausendschoen Rose.

## CLIMBING ROSES—Continued

### Gardenia

Hybrid Wichuraiana. One of the most excellent of yellow climbing roses. Plant a strong grower and producer of many flowers. Buds yellow, turning white upon expanding.

### Goldfinch

Hybrid Multiflora. Often called the "Yellow Rambler." Buds long and slender. Color deep yellow and opening to medium-size, cream colored blossoms of thin delicate petals.

### Lady Gay

A Hybrid Wichuraiana of fair-sized flowers borne in long, broad clusters, slightly drooping. Color various shades of pink. Plants are very hardy and vigorous.

### Mary Wallace

Hybrid Wichuraiana. A pillar-type variety producing semi-double flowers of a beautiful clear rose-pink color. A strong grower with very healthy glossy foliage.

### Pauls Scarlet Climber

Hybrid Wichuraiana. Probably the most excellent red climbing Rose. Brilliant, vivid red flowers, large and nearly double, remaining for a long time without fading on the plants. The plant is very vigorous and may be used either as a climber or a pillar Rose, giving an unusual flame-like effect.

### Roserie

Hybrid Multiflora. A sport of Tausendschoen with all the characteristics of this variety but very pleasing deep pink flowers produced in large clusters.

### Silver Moon

Hybrid Wichuraiana. A continuous producer of faint yellow buds and immense pure white flowers, often 4 inches across. These blooms are nearly double, but have bright yellow stamens. Bush is

a very vigorous climber and especially desirable because of its deep, rich, green foliage. A white Rose which should be found in every Rose garden.

### South Orange Perfection

Hybrid Wichuraiana. An extremely vigorous growing bush. Flowers double and large; soft blush-pink in the bud, white when in flower.

### Tausendschoen

Hybrid Multiflora. Buds first opening are cherry-pink, varying during development of the flower to almost white. Plant is vigorous and almost thornless. An excellent variety.

### Universal Favorite

Hybrid Wichuraiana. Large, double flowers with a beautiful rose color. Very fragrant.

### White Dorothy

Hybrid Wichuraiana. Exactly like Dorothy Perkins except that flowers are pure white. Plant very vigorous.

### White Rambler (Thalia)

Multiflora. Identical with the Crimson Rambler with the exception of the color of flowers, which is white.

## Rugosa Roses and Their Hybrids

THIS class of Roses which has come to us from Asia should be treated as a shrub. They are an exceptionally hardy class of plants growing about 6 feet high and admirably suited for hedges. They are well adapted to nearly all situations excepting extreme moisture.

The original type blooms continually throughout the Summer. Its varieties, though much more beautiful, do not bloom quite so long.

Rugosa Roses are not yet used as much as they deserve to be. Their dark green, wrinkled foliage is very striking, making them very satisfactory shrubs even when not in bloom.

### Agnes Emily Carman

A hybrid of Rugosa and Harison yellow. Color a glowing crimson; blooms in clusters lasting all Summer. Plant is a large grower with very attractive foliage.

### Belle Poitevine

Hybrid Rugosa. Flowers large and double, borne in clusters. Color fine magenta-pink. Plant strong growing and very floriferous.

### Conrad Ferdinand Meyer

Hybrid Rugosa. A very strong growing Rose producing immense branches in a single season. The flowers are very large, double and fragrant. Color, bright gleaming rose.

### F. J. Grootendorst

Hybrid Rugosa. A cross of Rugosa with the Baby Rambler. Flowers borne in profuse clusters, small, red, the edges of each petal cut. A new Rose of rapidly growing popularity. Foliage thick and wrinkled, quite disease-resisting.

### Mme. Charles Frederick Worth

Hybrid Rugosa. Flowers pinkish carmine, almost double, borne in large clusters. Plant very vigorous.





## Mme. Georges Bruant

Hybrid Rugosa. A very decorative Rose, flowering in clusters of large, loose, double, pure white blossoms.

## New Century

Hybrid Rugosa. A very double Rugosa Hybrid producing good sized pink flowers with light red centers, petals sometimes bordered with white.

## Pink Rugosa Rose

Selected seedlings of the *Rosa rugosa* which produce beautiful pink single flowers, and later very

large pips of shining carmine color, often as large as a small crabapple. Plant is very vigorous, usually reaching a height of 6 feet.

## Rosa Rugosa

Selected seedlings of *Rugosa* producing red flowers but otherwise like the Pink *Rugosa* Rose.

## White Rugosa Rose

This is also a variety of the type, similar in all respects to *Rosa Rugosa* except for its flowers which are white.

## Moss Roses

THESE roses have enormous blooms borne on long branches which are thickly covered with hair-like spikes. They are very hardy and easy growing. The great size of blooms gives rise to the term Cabbage Rose.

## Crested Moss

A very distinct Rose of fine pink color and curiously crested buds.

## Henri Martin

Strong bush producing many large rosy pink flowers; very fragrant.

## Luxembourg

Large flowers of deep, clear crimson; very sweet and mossy.

## Perpetual White Moss

A very double Rose produced on a vigorous bush. Flowers well formed and pure white.

## Salet

A double pink Rose of good form and size growing on vigorous, fast-growing bushes. Very floriferous.

## Miscellaneous Roses

HERE we have grouped such varieties as might well be considered to belong to the flowering shrubs and should be treated as such. Insects hardly ever effect these varieties and they need no Winter protection.

## Amy Robsart

Hybrid Sweetbrier. Very distinct blooms of bright dark pink color, and strong Sweetbrier fragrance.

## Brenda

Hybrid Sweetbrier. Flowers delicate peach-pink. Bush a strong grower with glaucous foliage.

## Harison Yellow

Austrian Brier Hybrid. A very valuable variety of semi-double bright golden yellow Roses. Very fragrant bush, strong and very floriferous.

## Persian Yellow

Austrian Brier. A double Rose like Harison Yellow but darker in color. It is pleasantly fragrant.

## Rosa lucida

### Virginia Rose

A very hardy variety growing to 6 feet in height. The bark is light red; leaves thick and shiny. The pink flowers, borne in June, are followed by red fruit.

## Rosa nitida

### Bristly Rose

A small growing Rose of spreading habit, flowers deep pink. The beautiful fall coloring of the foliage makes this variety especially valuable in mass plantings and its spreading dwarf habit makes it useful in holding embankments.

## Rosa rubiginosa

### Sweet Brier Rose

The type from which all Sweet Brier Roses sprang; mainly noted for its continuous odor of Sweet Brier fragrance. Blooms, however, are beautiful, being borne in small clusters of bright pink.

## Rosa rubrifolia

### Redleaf Rose

The purplish branches of this shrub combined with the purplish red foliage make this a handsome Landscape subject. Pink flowers are borne in June followed by scarlet fruit.

## Rosa setigera

### Prairie Rose

An easy growing variety with long slender and curved branches, eventually reaching a height of 5 to 7 feet. The deep-rose flowers, borne in June, are followed by bright red fruits which are very persistent.

## Rosa wichuraiana

### Wichurian Rose (Memorial Rose)

This Rose, itself a creeper, is the parent of many of our Climbing Roses. It is exceptionally vigorous and hardy and the beautiful glossy dark green and very substantial foliage makes it a beautiful subject for covering banks and like places.



Pink Rugosa Rose.

## Rosa blanda

### Meadow Rose

An erect shrub. 3 to 5 feet tall with reddish branches covered with slender thorns. Large, showy pink flowers in June followed by red berries.

## Rosa hugonis

The new Rose from western China, the only dependable yellow Rose in shrub form aside from the Austrian Briers. Sometimes called Father Hugo's Rose.



The beauty of evergreens increases through the years.

## Evergreens

### RICH IN FOLIAGE—BEAUTIFUL IN FORM

**T**HE splendid form and color of evergreens are most keenly appreciated in the winter when by contrast their rich green gives a note of warmth and cheer to the cold winter landscape. This same characteristic beauty of evergreens gives them individual distinction even in summer time. Their hardiness, their variation in form, color and habit make evergreens almost indispensable in any planting.

No efforts have been spared to make our Evergreens the best it is possible to produce.

They are frequently transplanted, rootpruned, and are dug with a solid ball of earth, which is tied in burlap, to prevent the roots from drying out or being damaged.

When planting Evergreens, dig a hole large enough to comfortably take the ball of earth without removing the burlap and pack the dirt back in again very solidly. After planting, give a thorough soaking with water and cover the ground with a mulch of leaves or straw until the tree is established.

We take all possible precautions to deliver Evergreens to our customers in first class condition, but our responsibility ceases upon delivery to transportation company or customer's grounds and we cannot guarantee the results of planting or replace failures.

#### HOW TO PLANT EVERGREENS

1. DIG HOLE A FOOT LARGER AND DEEPER THAN BALL OF EARTH. PROVIDE GOOD LOAMY TOP SOIL TO FILL AROUND BALL



6. WATER EVERGREENS THOROUGHLY AT INTERVALS DURING DRY WEATHER IN THE SUMMER TIME; ALSO IN THE FALL IF THE RAINS ARE LIGHT AND INFREQUENT.





## Coniferous Evergreens

### **Abies balsamea** **Balsam Fir**

A widely distributed tree of slender growing habit and great hardiness. The fragrant foliage is dark green above, silvery beneath. The cones are of a purplish-violet color.

### **Juniperus chinensis columnaris** **Columnar Juniper**

This variety grows into a very narrow tree. It is especially suited for planting in corners and at doorways as it withstands dry situations better than most other Evergreen trees.

### **Juniperus chinensis pfitzeriana** **Pfitzer Juniper**

A many-branched spreading form of Chinese Juniper of unusual and striking appearance. The branches have many bends, imparting a gnarled appearance, and foliage forms have no symmetry. This Evergreen is very popular and promises to be one of the best known of decorative plants in the future.



Juniperus chinensis  
pfitzeriana,  
Pfitzer Juniper.

## HOW TO SELECT EVERGREENS

**A**LTHOUGH each class of evergreens has individual characteristics which are not in common with other varieties, evergreens as a whole may be divided into groups according to their general habit of growth. In selecting and placing evergreens one can secure much more pleasing results and avoid needless mistakes by considering the form and the height of the different types.

In selecting evergreens for foundation planting it is best to use those varieties which will not eventually get too large and have to be removed. Many of the taller growing varieties grow too rapidly and too aggressively for foundation planting.

For foundation planting, tall, upright growers at the corners and on each side of the entrance for accent, with low growers in front and between them, will make a pleasing arrangement. The drawings in the center illustrate the six general groups of evergreens.

### **GROUP 1**

In this group will fall such varieties as Hemlocks, Firs, Spruces and some of the Pines. For specimen planting on the lawn, massing in informal groups or for screen plantings, evergreens of this type are ideal.

### **GROUP 2**

The Red Cedar, Upright Junipers and American Arborvitae constitute this group in the main. The medium height varieties are used



Group 1



Group 2



Group 3



Group 4



Group 5



Group 6

in the backgrounds of foundation plantings, to give height at corners and accent on each side of the entrance. Masses of Juniper or Arborvitae are also used for screen plantings and in formal groupings.

### **GROUP 3**

This group is made up of the strictly narrow pyramidal type of which the Pyramidal Arborvitae, Irish and Swedish Junipers are good examples. They are used extensively for foundation planting, for accent purposes and for all sorts of formal planting, either as specimens planted individually or in rows.

### **GROUP 4**

Another distinct class, practically all of which are dwarf growers, are the round or globular shaped evergreens. These are very useful for foundation planting, either by themselves or in front of taller growing varieties. The Mugho Pine, Hovey Arborvitae and Globe Arborvitae are the best of this class.

### **GROUP 5**

All of these are dwarf growers of the half-erect type. They are useful wherever dwarf growers are needed and they give variety and interest in the planting. The best examples of this class for general use are Pfitzer Juniper, Savin Juniper, Tamarix Savin Juniper and Dwarf Japanese Yew.

### **GROUP 6**

The creeping evergreens have their place as edgers or wherever a carpet mat of evergreen foliage is needed. They are used as covering on slopes and for massing in beds. The Creeping and Prostrate Junipers fall in this class.



A foundation planting of Junipers.





## EVERGREENS—Continued



*Juniperus sabina tamariscifolia*, Tamarix Savin Juniper.

### ***Juniperus communis depressa*** Prostrate Juniper

Rarely exceeds 4 feet in height, a very prostrate form of the common wild Juniper. Silvery, bluish green in leaf color and informal in habit. An excellent shrub for ground-cover or group planting.

### ***Juniperus communis depressa aurea*** Golden Prostrate Juniper

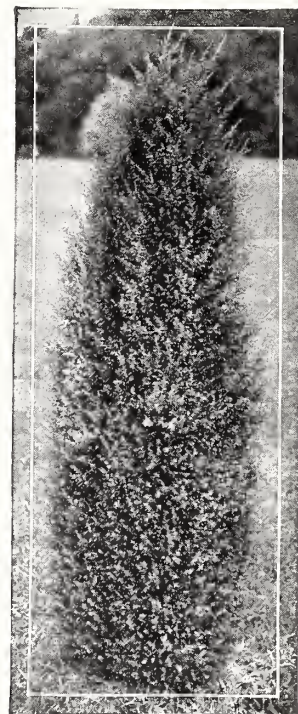
Very much like the green Prostrate Juniper with the exception of leaf color, which is bright straw shade with greenish under-branches.

### ***Juniperus communis hibernica*** Irish Juniper

Columnar formed, narrow at the top and bottom. Branches upright growing; leaves a bright silvery green; sharp. This is one of the most formal shaped Evergreens. It is admirably suited to decorate formal doorways or other points of interest. It stands city smoke and gases well.

### ***Juniperus communis suecica*** Swedish Juniper

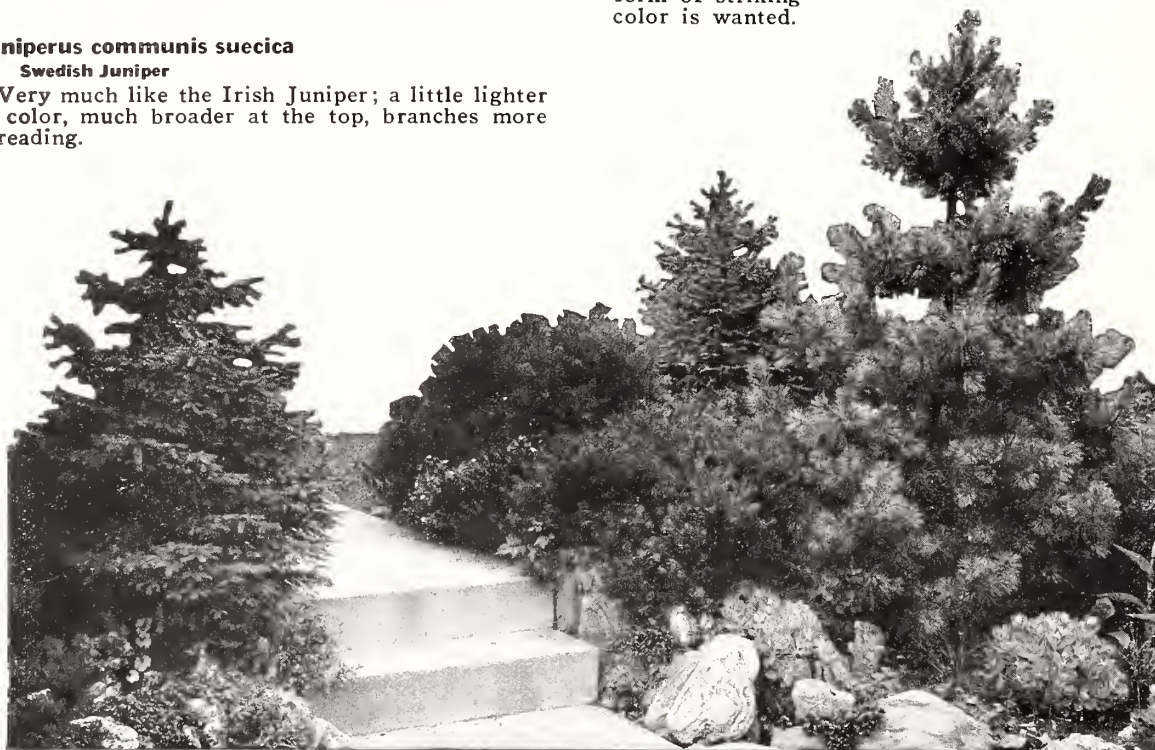
Very much like the Irish Juniper; a little lighter in color, much broader at the top, branches more spreading.



*Juniperus communis suecica*,  
Swedish Juniper.

### ***Juniperus excelsa stricta*** Spiny Greek Juniper

A pyramidal tree with upright branches, bearing scale-like bluish green leaves; very sharp and dense. A desirable form where a conical dwarf form of striking color is wanted.



Norway Spruce (left), Mugho Pines (center foreground), White Pine (right).





## **Juniperus horizontalis**

### **Creeping Juniper**

This is a trailing Evergreen. Its bright bluish-green color is well maintained in Winter. Placed in the rock garden or on sunny terraces where an informal effect is desired it gives great satisfaction.

## **Juniperus sabina**

### **Savin Juniper**

A spreading Evergreen shrub sometimes reaching a width of 10 feet. Leaves needle-shaped, dark green. The general effect of this shrub is one of very graceful pointed plumes. The habit of growth is informal, but the solid dark green color and symmetrical branch forms make it suited to formal planting. Also well adapted to group plantings.

## **Juniperus sabina tamariscifolia**

### **Tamarix Savin Juniper**

A fine-leaved form of Savin with very distinct glaucous green foliage. The main branches spread on the ground while the smaller branches are erect and rarely over 15 inches high. An effective ground cover for the foreground of dwarf plantings.

## **Juniperus virginiana cannarti**

### **Cannart Redcedar**

An excellent pyramid Redcedar with dark green foliage and very compact habit. It grows a few long thin drooping side-branches which give an attractive soft outline.

## **Picea albertiana**

### **Black Hills Spruce**

A very compact pyramidal tree of slow growth. The lower branches are retained. The foliage varies from green to a bluish tint and the color is retained remarkably throughout the Winter.

## **Picea canadensis**

### **White Spruce**

A tree sometimes reaching a height of 60 feet, having ascending branches and usually pendulous tips. A very ornamental tree of dense habit when young, with rather light bluish-green foliage. Especially hardy.

## **Picea excelsa**

### **Norway Spruce**

A tree sometimes reaching 100 feet in height, with spreading branches and usually pendulous branchlets. One of the most extensively planted ornamental Evergreen trees. Growth is very rapid; habit is graceful; foliage is dark green and dense. It is one of the best Conifers to plant for shelters and wind-breaks.



*Pinus nigra austriaca*, Austrian Pine.



*Picea pungens*, Colorado Spruce.

## **Picea pungens**

### **Colorado Spruce**

A large tree with horizontal stout branches in rather remote whorls forming a broad, regular pyramid. A very handsome tree of symmetrical habit; very popular for the lawn and for dry climates, one of the best of all Spruces. The foliage color varies from light green to very distinct blue.

## **Picea pungens kosteri**

### **Koster Blue Spruce**

A tree much like the *Picea pungens*, but not so symmetrical. Foliage is a light steel-blue, of very outstanding shade.

## **Pinus montana mughus**

### **Mugho Pine**

A low, often prostrate, shrub with bright green needle-like leaves  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch to 2 inches long and borne very thickly on upright, bending branches. Well adapted to be planted as a single specimen on a lawn or to take a prominent place in a group of Evergreens.

## **Pinus nigra austriaca**

### **Austrian Pine**

Tree sometimes growing to a height of 100 feet with stout, spreading branches and regular whorls forming a symmetrical pyramid. Leaves are needle-like, long, and dark green. A very desirable species.





## EVERGREENS—Continued



*Retinospora* used to advantage in foundation planting.

### ***Pinus strobus***

White Pine

One of the most valuable ornamental Pines, of rapid growth, very symmetrical when young, picturesque in old age; no tree is better adapted to break up the monotonous sky-line of plantations in northern parks. Often grows to height of 100 feet. Has horizontal branches in regular whorls forming a symmetrical open pyramid. The leaves are soft, fine and needle-like; color a peculiar bluish green.

### ***Pinus sylvestris***

Scotch Pine

Introduced early into this country and now found naturally along the New England coast. Grows 70 to 100 feet tall with spreading, often somewhat pendulous branches, pyramidal when young, with broad and round-topped, often picturesque heads in old age. Leaves are rigid, needle-like, and twisted; growing  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 inches long; color a clear, strong green. A very good tree for creating natural effects, for producing broken sky-lines, and for background of Evergreen groups.

### ***Retinospora filifera***

Thread *Retinospora*

Branches elongated and slender, thread-like, gracefully pendulous, with distant branchlets and leaves. Very decorative. A peculiar species, globose when young, but soon becoming conical. Contrasts well with other Evergreens on account of its solid string-like foliage.



*Thuja occidentalis hoveyi*, Hovey Arborvitae. There are many such specimens as these growing in the nursery at Monroe.

### ***Retinospora pisifera***

Sawara *Retinospora*

Sometimes called the Pea-Fruited Cypress. A tree growing to a height of 100 feet, of fairly rapid growth. Head narrow-pyramidal, and rather loosely branched; the horizontal branches more or less ascending at the extremities. Branchlets flat as in White Cedar but of a more lively bright green. A very interesting species, very well suited to planting in open lawn.

### ***Retinospora pisifera aurea***

Golden Sawara *Retinospora*

A form of Sawara *Retinospora* with golden yellow foliage. A particularly bright-colored attractive tree.

### ***Retinospora plumosa***

Plume *Retinospora*

A dense conical tree with branches almost erect, with slender branchlets of feathery appearance. Foliage soft and light; color a dark, dull green of very harmonious shade. This tree is admirably adapted to backgrounds for other Evergreens, hedge-making, and filling in spaces where green color is desired that does not draw undue attention. A very useful tree in landscape.

### ***Retinospora plumosa aurea***

Golden Plume *Retinospora*

A golden form of the Plume *Retinospora*; the gold color bringing out in bold relief the soft, feathery plumes of the branches. A tree for specimen planting or for a background where interesting detail is sought.

### ***Taxus cuspidata***

Japanese Yew

A slow growing small tree or shrub entirely hardy. Its dark deep green foliage is maintained in good color through the Winter.

### ***Taxus cuspidata brevifolia***

Dwarf Japanese Yew

A dark green shrub of rich and handsome appearance; typically Japanese. Its spreading branches, thickly covered very short dark green leaves, are well adapted to trimming formal effects.



*Thuja occidentalis pyramidalis*, American Pyramidal Arborvitae.



*Thuja occidentalis globosa*, American Globe Arborvitae in the nursery row. Note the splendid shape of these specimens.





Perfect specimens of *Thuja occidentalis ellwangeriana*, Tom Thumb Arborvitae.

## **Taxus cuspidata capitata**

A pyramidal form of Japanese Yew, valuable as a small tree that will not overgrow its surroundings. It has the characteristic foliage and good color.

## **Thuja occidentalis** American Arborvitae

Erroneously but commonly called White Cedar. Tree attaining 60 feet or more, with short horizontal branches ascending at the end and forming a narrow, pyramidal, rather compact head. One of the most commonly planted and popular Evergreens and the parent of a great number of other beautiful varieties; the standard tree for hedges, windbreaks and background work. It is often used as a specimen also. Its very flat and solid leaves are of attractive shades of dark and light green. It is very vigorous and well adapted to various soils and climates but does not hold up in city atmospheres as well as do Junipers and Spruces.

## **Thuja occidentalis compacta** Parsons Arborvitae

A globose American Arborvitae, larger and taller than Var. *globosa*. Foliage light green; branchlets thin, but general effect dense and full.

## **Thuja occidentalis ellwangeriana** Tom Thumb Arborvitae

A so-called juvenile form of Arborvitae, a form which produces foliage of the young Arborvitae only. A broad pyramid with slender branches of a peculiar gray-blue green; the foliage having peculiar, delicate, soft leaves.

## **Thuja occidentalis ericoides** Heath Retinospora

A dwarf, globose or broadly pyramidal form, clothed with needle-shaped soft, spreading leaves, dull green above, grayish-green beneath, and assuming a

brownish tint in Winter. Both the above varieties are extremely attractive when contrasted with almost any other foliage.

## **Thuja occidentalis globosa** American Globe Arborvitae

A dwarf globose form of American Arborvitae forming a round, dense head. Especially desirable for formal effects.

## **Thuja occidentalis hoveyi** Hovey Arborvitae

Another dwarf globose form with dense bright green foliage.

## **Thuja occidentalis lutea** Geo. Peabody Arborvitae

A pyramidal form of American Arborvitae with bright yellow foliage. Excellent in Evergreen groups or as a specimen.

## **Thuja occidentalis pumila** Green Globe Arborvitae

A lively green globe-shaped Arborvitae of rather recent introduction. Its bright color makes it especially suitable for formal effect.

## **Thuja occidentalis pyramidalis** American Pyramidal Arborvitae

A compact and narrow-growing pyramidal tree of very formal appearance. The bright green foliage, which usually retains its color very well throughout the Winter, makes this one of the most desirable of the Arborvitaes.

## **Thuja occidentalis wareana** Ware Arborvitae

A globose form becoming pyramidal with age. Foliage darker and denser than American Arborvitae. Branchlets short, rigid, and much flattened; larger and thicker than the type. Color dark bluish strong green.



Specimens of American Arborvitae growing in the nursery row.





Evergreens, especially the Arborvitae and Hemlocks, are desirable for hedges.

**Thuja orientalis aurea nana (Biota)**  
Berkmans Golden Arborvitae

Intensely golden foliage standing out boldly from green under-foliage, having a peculiar, sharp, contrasting effect. This little Evergreen is especially valuable to add points of interest to any planting. It is perfectly hardy and very unlike other Evergreens in color.

**Thuja orientalis (Biota orientalis)**  
Oriental Arborvitae

A pyramidal or bushy tree branching nearly till the base, attaining 60 feet, with spreading and ascending branches. A graceful, hardy tree with fine, delicate foliage. Generally the color is lighter than of *Thuja occidentalis*. The formation of branches gives beautiful contrasts of light and dark shades. A more elegant tree than American Arborvitae but suited to the same purposes.

**Thuja orientalis elegantissima (Biota)**  
Yellow Column Arborvitae

A low columnar tree with a typical Oriental Arborvitae foliage, colored bright yellow in Spring and yellowish-green afterward. A peculiar variety of very interesting type.



Plenty of space, frequent transplanting and careful attention given to all our evergreens produce such perfect specimens as are illustrated here in rows of our Berkman's Golden Arborvitae.

**Thuja plicata**  
Giant Arborvitae

A tall growing, stately tree growing in pyramidal shape with striking, dark green foliage which appears much flattened, giving the tree a very pleasing effect. Very hardy and should be included in every planting of Evergreens.

**Tsuga canadensis**  
Canada Hemlock

A tree attaining 70 to 100 feet in height. A handsome ornamental genus desirable for any purpose. Form conical or columnar. Branches horizontal and slender, bearing thin sharpened leaves of bright green. A tree suited to backgrounds for other Evergreens, for hedges and screens.



*Tsuga Canadensis*, Hemlock





## Broad-leaved Evergreens

**T**HIS class of plants embraces different varieties of shrubs and vines which retain their foliage throughout the year. They are indispensable in all plantings, particularly Foundation Plantings, and for best effect should be used in combination with Coniferous Evergreens and Deciduous Shrubs and Trees.

### **Cotoneaster horizontalis** Rock Cotoneaster

A very low growing shrub with almost horizontal branches and small very dark green leaves. Small pinkish flowers in June followed by bright red oval-shaped berries in August. Fine for the Rock Garden.

### **Daphne cneorum** Rose Daphne

A most beautiful, low, evergreen, hardy shrub and always a favorite. The pink blossoms nestling among the green leaves in the month of May are very attractive. It often blossoms in the late Fall and early Winter also. For rock-gardening and in front of other choice Evergreens, it is well adapted.

### **Euonymus radicans** Wintercreeper

A very dependable species of Euonymus. Slow growing, climbing on brick walls by means of tiny hold-fasts; also useful as a ground cover or small shrub. The thick, bright, green leaves persist all Winter.

### **Euonymus radicans carrierei** Glossy Wintercreeper

Similar to the Wintercreeper but with larger, shiny dark green leaves. Ideal for covering low walls.

### **Euonymus radicans vegetus** Bigleaf Wintercreeper

This variety is not quite so hardy as the type; the leaves are larger and oval. It has been called the Evergreen Bittersweet. It is very desirable to use on any building where a low Evergreen vine is desired, with good effect at the base of masonry. The abundant fruits remain on the branches a long time and produce a beautiful effect in contrast with the leaves.



*Daphne cneorum.*



Rhododendron are ideal for foundation planting.

### **Kalmia latifolia** Kalmia

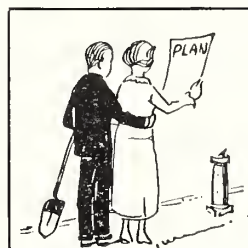
One of the most beautiful Evergreen shrubs. Grows to a height of 8 feet, with broad, glossy green foliage. In June rose-colored flowers of elegant shape appear in large and showy clusters at the end of the shoots. Few broad-leaved Evergreens are so beautiful in flower. It is fine as a single lawn plant or with Rhododendrons or other shrubs. Once proposed as the national emblem.

### **Rhododendron catawbiense** Catawba Rhododendron

A shrub growing about 6 feet in height, flowering in June, flowers rosy-purple. This, like the following species, is now used extensively in park planting and taken by carloads from native woods and mountains. Dug with care, with a ball of turfy soil, it may be successfully transplanted. The handsome large evergreen foliage is pleasant to behold the year round. Note: Owing to the requirement of Rhododendrons for soil similar to that in which they grow in their native state, we make no guarantee on Rhododendrons.

### **Rhododendron maximum** Rosebay Rhododendron

Shrub or small tree. Flowers are produced in June and July and vary from rose-pink to purple and white. Quite as satisfactory as Catawbiense.



### CONSULT OUR LANDSCAPE DEPARTMENT

We make it easy for you to have beautiful grounds and gardens. Our Landscape Department will draw the plans you need. Read page 3 for details.





Flower garden designed and planted for the R. E. Olds estate.

## Hardy Herbaceous Perennials

**T**HE Perennials persist over winter and renew their growth with increased vigor in the spring. Their first cost is small, so that one can enjoy a good assortment at a modest outlay. When you consider their tendency to be permanent, giving flowers year after year with only minimum care, then their really small expense yet exceedingly great value is apparent.

*Soil and Planting.* Perennials are best arranged in beds or borders with varieties selected so that there will be some in bloom at all times. The time of blooming is given in the descriptions. The soil should be well worked up and fertilized if necessary. Surface cultivation of the ground between the plants should be practiced. A location free of tree roots or dense shade is desirable.

*Varieties marked with a dagger (†) are good for cut flowers*

*Varieties marked with an asterisk (\*) are good for rock gardens.*

*Varieties marked with a circle (°) are good for planting in shade.*

### **Achillea †**

#### **Boule de Neige Sneezewort**

Pure white flowers borne in the greatest profusion the entire Summer on strong, erect stems, 2 feet high; a valuable Summer cut flower. This variety is an improvement upon "The Pearl."

### **Achillea †**

#### **Perry White Yarrow**

A new variety blooming from June till September with large pure white flowers on long erect stems. Two feet high. Invaluable for cutflower purposes.

### **Agrostemma coronaria**

Strong, upright growing plant with silvery foliage producing bright rosy crimson flowers during June and July. Height 2½ to 3 feet.



Achillea, Boule de Neige Sneezewort.





**Allyssum saxatile compactum** \*  
**Dwarf Goldentuft**

Bright golden masses of double flowers; excellent for rock work; blooming in April and May and reaching a height of 1 foot.

**Althea officinalis**  
**New Giant Mixed Marshmallow**

Improved forms of our native Marshmallow, having larger flowers and more intense coloring. Bushes are very floriferous, blooming from early July until late September; they grow 5 to 8 feet high.

**Althea rosea**  
**Hollyhock**

A necessary adjunct to any old-fashioned garden, and also excellently suited to be planted with shrubbery. These tall stately plants grow from 6 to 8 feet in height. We offer the following colors:

Double Bright Rose	Double Salmon Rose
Double Maroon	Double White
Double Red	Double Yellow



Althea rosea, Hollyhock.

**Anchusa italica**  
**Dropmore Bugloss**

A great improvement on the type with large, gentian-blue flowers. Will bloom through the Summer if not allowed to go to seed. Reaches a height of 4 to 5 feet.

**Anthemis tinctoria kelwayi** †  
**Kelway Chamomile**

Very attractive, finely cut foliage and a mass of yellow flowers throughout the Summer. Height 2 feet.

**Aquilegia alpina** † ° \*  
**Alpine Columbine**

A dwarf variety suited for the Rock Garden with delicate violet-blue flowers in May and June. Grows 1 foot or less high.

**Aquilegia bicolor flora pleno** † °  
**Double Flowering Columbine**

Double white and lavender flowers during May and June. Height 1½ to 2 feet.

**Aquilegia caerulea** † °  
**Colorado Columbine**

A stocky plant producing bright blue, long-spurred flowers. This variety has been adopted as the emblem of the State of Colorado.

**Aquilegia caerulea hybrida** † °  
**Hybrid Colorado Columbine**

This variety is similar to the Colorado Columbine except that it comes in a mixture of colors.

**Aquilegia chrysantha alboplana** † °  
**Double Golden Columbine**

The double golden yellow flowers are produced until well into July on strong stems about 2½ feet high.

**Aquilegia** † °  
**Double Mixed Columbine**

Very attractive foliage which reminds one of Maidenhair fern. When in bloom during the latter part of May and through June these mixed varieties are a veritable riot of color. Height 2 to 2½ feet.

**Arabis alpina** \*  
**Alpine Rockcress**

A very desirable Spring flowering plant especially suited to rock work and bordering. Forms a dense carpet of five inches in thickness, completely covered with small white flowers.

**Artemisia lactiflora** †  
**White Mugwort**

A tall growing border plant with finely cut, deep green foliage. During August and September it produces a wealth of plume-like creamy-white flowers. Excellent for cutting. Height 4 to 5 feet.

**Arundo donax**  
**Giant Reed**

A hardy, vigorous perennial, attaining a height of 10 to 15 feet. Leaves very long and broad, glaucous green, produced from the base almost to the top of the stems. Plumes reddish-brown, changing to silvery gray, a foot or more in length, long persistent, quite showy.

**Aster alpinus** \*  
**Rock Aster**

A Rock Garden variety, growing but 8 to 10 inches high. It produces single blue flowers from late May until July.

**Aster alpinus albus** \*  
**White Rock Aster**

This is the white flowering form of Rock Aster, being in all other respects similar to that variety.

**Aster amellus roseus** †  
**Pink Italian Aster**

Growing about 2 feet high, this variety is good for cut-flower purposes, blooming with soft lavender flowers during August and September.

**Aster nova angliae** †  
**New England Aster**

A tall growing variety with large leaves producing an abundance of violet-blue flowers with yellow centers from early September on. It grows from 3 to 5 feet high and succeeds well in any location.



Aquilegia caerulea hybrida, Hybrid Colorado Columbine.



## PERENNIALS—Continued

### **Aster nova angliae roseus** † Rosy New England Aster

The deep pink flowering variety of New England Aster, being in all other respects similar to that variety.

### **Aster** † Climax Aster

A new Aster with arching branches covered in Fall with beautiful lavender-blue flowers 1 to 2 inches across. Reaches a height of 4 to 5 feet. August to October.

### **Aster** † Glory of Colwall Aster

Ageratum blue, almost double flowers of fairly large size throughout late Summer. Height 3 feet.

### **Aster** \* Mauve Cushion Aster

When fully developed this plant attracts much attention for its peculiar shape. It is then almost a perfect circle, being rarely more than 10 inches high in the center and sloping down towards the edge. From August on it is literally covered with silvery mauve flowers of large size. The quality of the flowers improves as the the nights become cooler.

### **Aster** † St. Egwin Aster

A compact growing sort, 3 to 4 feet high, with pleasing soft pink flowers which are borne very freely throughout late Summer and Fall.

### **Aster** † White Climax Aster

Like Climax Aster with the exception that the flowers are white.

### **Baptisia australis** Blue Wild-indigo

The blue pea shaped flowers which are produced in June, together with the sea-green foliage, make this plant a very pleasing subject for the hardy border. Height 4 to 5 feet.



*Chrysanthemum maximum alaska,*  
*Pyrenees Chrysanthemum.*

### **Centaurea montana** Mountain Bluet

Long bright green leaves, plants reaching a height of 2 feet, bearing large violet-blue flowers from July to September.

### **Cerastium tomentosum** \* Snow-In-Summer

An attractive and low drooping plant with silvery leaves, much used for edgings and for rockeries. Flowers white, freely produced in Spring and early Summer.

### **Cheiranthus allioni** \* Wallflower

Being of very dwarf habit with its brilliant orange flowers from May until midsummer, but 1 foot high, this is admirably suited for the Rock Garden. Exceptionally free blooming.

### **Bellis perennis** English Daisy

A dainty border plant with numerous pink and rose double flowers which appear in May and June. Flowering stems reach 6 inches in height. Very hardy and floriferous.

### **Bocconia cordata** Plumepoppy

A stately plant with numerous spreading stems 5 to 8 feet high. Leaves large, glaucous green, with borders variously and deeply lobed. Flowers creamy-white slightly suffused with pink, borne in July and August in great plume-like masses. Splendid for producing bold and striking effects.

### **Boltonia latisquama** † Violet Boltonia

A beautiful plant reaching a height of 4 to 5 feet. Flowers are pinkish-lavender, and borne in great profusion in August and September.

### **Campanula carpatica** \* Blue Carpathian Bellflower

A charming little plant growing in dense tufts 6 to 12 inches high. Flowers large, often an inch or more across, varying from white to deep blue. Very free-flowering, producing blossoms almost throughout the Summer.

### **Campanula media** Mixed Canterbury Bells

These are probably the best known old-fashioned favorites with their imposing display in June of bell-shaped flowers. We offer the mixed colors. 3 feet high.

### **Campanula pyramidalis** Chimney Bellflower

Very floriferous, with clustered stems 4 to 5 feet tall. Flowers blue, in dense pyramidal racemes. One of the most beautiful and conspicuous of the Campanulas. August to September.



*Campanula pyramidalis,*  
*Chimney Bellflower.*





## **Chelone lyoni** Pink Turtlehead

A stately handsome plant growing about 2 feet high with glossy pointed leaves and straight branches bearing numerous spikes of purplish-red flowers during the Summer and Fall.

## **Chrysanthemum** † Hardy Chrysanthemum

Very satisfactory when planted in sheltered locations, suited to positions near the base of walls, buildings, or shrubbery. They are effective long after ordinary garden flowers are destroyed by frost. It is sometimes possible to cut uninjured flowers even after light falls of snow. They should not be planted in the Fall, the best time being middle of April to middle of May. Quite hardy if given a little protection in the Winter.

*Edina*—Creamy-white.

*Goachers Crimson*—Crimson with yellowish bronze.

*Indian*—Coppery-red.

*Little Bob*—Mahogany crimson.

*Marie Dupont*—Large pure white, free blooming.

*Mrs. Woodrow Wilson*.

*October Gold*—Rich golden bronze.

*Old Homestead*—Double pink.

*Tile Red*—Light brick red.

*Tints of Gold*—Yellow, center light bronze.

*Wanda*—Double white, frilled.

*Double Pink*.

*Double White*.

## **Chrysanthemum coccineum (Pyrethrum)** † Double Mixed Painted Lady

A very popular European plant. Beautiful lobed bright green leaves. Flowers much like *Chrysanthemum maximum*, but borne early in the Spring. If plant is kept from forming seed pods it will flower all Summer.

## **Chrysanthemum maximum** **alaska** †

Pyrenees Chrysanthemum

A very fine flowering plant with large and showy Daisy-like flowers 3 to 4 inches across, blossoming profusely throughout the Summer and Autumn. Flowers white, with golden center.

## **Convallaria majalis** † \* Lily of the Valley

This well-known plant is a universal favorite and is particularly adapted to shady places. A bed, once planted, will produce an increasing number of delightfully fragrant blooms every Spring. 8 to 12 inches.

## **Coreopsis grandiflora** † Big Coreopsis

A fine free-flowering species with large rich golden yellow blossoms appearing through the Summer and Autumn on stems 1 to 2 feet tall. Very showy and desirable for cutting.



Delphinium, Belladonna Larkspur.

## **Delphinium** † Belladonna Larkspur

Because of its persistent blooming and clear sky-blue color this is perhaps the best liked Delphinium. It is an excellent cutflower, growing 2½ to 3 feet high and established plants produce very freely.

## **Delphinium** † Bellamosa Larkspur

In all respects this is similar to the Belladonna variety except for the flower which is a rich dark blue.

## **Delphinium** Gold Metal Hybrid Delphinium

A strain of Delphiniums which has been obtained through the process of hybridizing the best blooms of the large-flowering varieties. Very tall growing and producing enormous flower spikes.

## **Dianthus barbatus** † Sweet William

Stems 10 to 18 inches tall, from a tufted, very leafy base. Flowers very numerous, disposed in compact round-topped clusters of various shades and in both double and single-flowered forms. Every garden should have this old-fashioned favorite. We offer the following varieties:

Double Mixed

Pink Beauty

Dunnetts Dark Crimson

Scarlet Queen

Hunts Perfection

Velvety Black Maroon

## **Dianthus caryophyllus** † Double Selfcolor Clove Pink

Selected strains of greenhouse varieties of *Chrysanthemums* which are suited to outdoor planting.



Chrysanthemum, Hardy Chrysanthemum.





## PERENNIALS—Continued

### **Dianthus plumarius** \* Double Mixed

Another very valuable Rock Garden plant producing pink, white and lavender flowers throughout the Summer. Attractive gray-green foliage. Height 1 foot.

### **Dianthus** † Her Majesty Pink

A very free blooming variety producing flowers of the purest white during June. Height 1½ feet. Indispensable for cutting.

### **Dicentra spectabilis** ° \* Bleedingheart

An old-time favorite with clustered stems 1 to 2 feet tall. Flowers large and heart-shaped, deep rosy red, nodding in graceful racemes. A beautiful plant, rich in sentiment and associations with old home gardens.

### **Digitalis** Mixed Foxglove

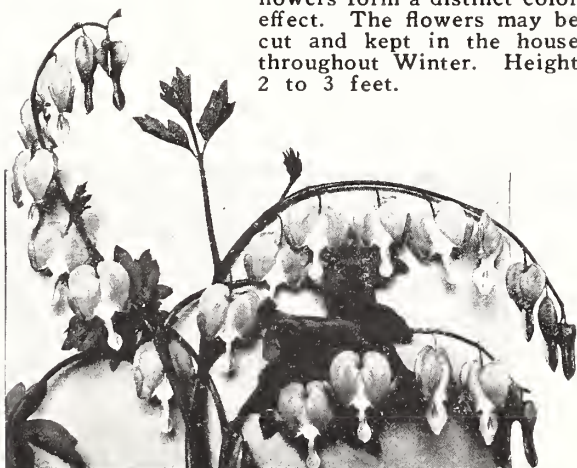
The 2 to 4 feet tall flowerspikes with tubular shaped flowers, which are borne in June, make this one of the most desirable border plants. The mixed colors we offer are especially effective when planted in masses.

### **Echinacea purpurea** Purple Hedgehog Bushclover

A magnificent and stately border plant growing 3 to 4 feet tall with fine purple-red cone-shaped flowers borne July-October.

### **Echinops ritro** Steel Globethistle

The sea-green holly-like foliage combined with the steel blue thistle-like flowers form a distinct color effect. The flowers may be cut and kept in the house throughout Winter. Height 2 to 3 feet.



*Dicentra spectabilis*, Bleedingheart.



*Digitalis*, Mixed Foxglove.

### **Eryngium planum**

A good hardy plant growing to height of 2 feet, and bearing fine steel-blue flowers 2 inches in diameter in July-August.

### **Gaillardia aristata (Grandiflora)** † Superb Mixed Perennial Gaillardia

One of the showiest hardy plants, growing 2 feet high; and beginning to flower in June, they continue the entire season. The gorgeous large flowers are dark red-brown in the center and petals marked with rims of brilliant crimson, orange, and vermilion. Excellent for cutting.

### **Gypsophila paniculata** † Babysbreath

A profusely branching herb with stiff stems 2 to 3 feet tall, producing numerous small white flowers in Summer, airy and graceful. Especially valuable in cut flowers to give a sense of softness and informality.

### **Gypsophila repens** \* Creeping Gypsophila

An elegant trailing plant suited for rock-works or ground-cover with clouds of small white flowers in July and August.

### **Helenium** † Riverton Beauty Sneezeweed

A tall open growing plant reaching a height of 5 feet covered with rich lemon-yellow flowers with large purplish-black cone in August and September.

### **Helenium** † Riverton Gem Sneezeweed

Like the Riverton Beauty but with petals yellow, changing to red.



*Dianthus Barbatus*.





## **Helianthemum chamaecistus mutabile \***

**Fickle Sunrose**

Very dwarf Evergreen plants but 8 to 12 inches high and good subjects for the Rock Garden. The pale yellow flowers which are borne in June and July quickly fade to white, but when in bloom hide the plant completely.

## **Heliopsis helianthoides pitcheriana †**

**Pitcher Heliopsis**

Flowers are of beautiful deep golden yellow, of thick texture and about 2 inches in diameter. An excellent cut flower.

## **Heliopsis scabra excelsa \***

A fine cutflower variety growing about 30 inches tall with double golden yellow flowers throughout late Summer.

## **Hemerocallis flava °**

**Lemon Daylily**

Stems 2 to 3 feet tall, flowers fragrant, clear yellow, very freely produced in early Summer.

## **Hemerocallis thunbergi °**

**Japanese Daylily**

Much like the Lemon Daylily but later flowering.

## **Hesperis matronalis °**

**Dames Rocket**

Flowers are sweet scented, white and pink. Plant reaches a height of 2 feet and is very robust, flowering May to June.

## **Heuchera sanguinea †**

**Coralbells**

Bright crimson flowers, borne in long, graceful, arching sprays for weeks in succession. Excellent for cutting. Bush is about 18 inches tall and flowers from May to September.

## **Hosta caerulea (Funkia) °**

**Blue Plantainlily**

A low growing plant with broad dark green leaves blooming in July and August with blue flowers. Height 1 to 1½ feet.

## **Hosta undulata media picta °**

**Wavyleaf Plantainlily**

This variety is similar to the Blue Plantainlily except that the leaves are very distinctly bordered white.

## **Iberis sempervirens \***

**Evergreen Candytuft**

One of the most satisfactory of the perennial species. A handsome plant with clustered stems, blossoming profusely in early Spring. Flowers dazzling white, disposed in terminal clusters. Splendid as a ground-cover, or border planting, or for rock gardens.

## **Incarvillea delavayi \***

An interesting plant with coarse fern-like foliage growing from 1 to 2 feet high. The color of the trumpet-shaped flowers is light magenta.



*Hemerocallis flava*, Lemon Daylily.

## **IRIS GERMANICA**

**German Iris**

### **Aurea**

Clear bright yellow, late blooming.

### **Celeste**

Beautiful satiny blue.

### **Flava**

Pale yellow, very fine.

### **Her Majesty**

Large flowers of a rosy-lilac color.

### **Honorabile**

Golden yellow, lower petals blotched with mahogany.

### **Jacquesiana**

Deep velvet maroon, tinged with bronze and crimson.

### **Lord of June**

Solid light blue violet. One of the best. 42 inches tall.

### **Madame Chereau**

Pure white, edges beautifully penciled with a blue margin. 36 inches.

### **Monsignor**

Lavender-blue and violet. Late and very long lasting.

### **Pallida Dalmatica, TRUE**

Flowers exceedingly large, of a beautiful clear blue. Very vigorous.

### **Parisiensis**

Beautiful purple. Late —tall.

### **Quaker Lady**

Smoky lavender, lower petals suffused with ageratum blue.

### **Queen of May**

Delicate old rose. Very early and one of the best pink varieties.

### **Rhein Nixe**

Pure white standing petals—lower petals, deep violet-blue with white edge.



*Iris germanica*, German Iris.



## GERMAN IRIS—Continued

### Theresita

Large purple and white flowers.  
An old dependable variety.

### Kniphofia uvaria †

Common Torch Lily

Large dazzling scarlet-vermilion spikes of flowers borne on a long stem up from the center of a broad circle of green leaves, having a rich, tropical appearance.

### Lathyrus latifolius †

Perennial Pea

Similar to the annual Sweet Pea but reappearing from year to year. Blooms large, on many flowered stems. 3 feet. June-August.

### Lavandula officinalis † \*

True Lavender

An old garden favorite, growing from 1½ to 2 feet high. The violet flowers are freely produced from July to September and if cut and dried will retain their fragrance for a long time.

### Liatris †

Mixed Gay Feather (Blazing Star)

An unusually attractive plant with narrow leaves which blooms from July until October. Height 2 to 3 feet.

### Linum perenne \*

Perennial Flax

The standard variety of Flax so commonly seen in gardens. Flowers light blue from the middle of May until August. Height 1½ to 2 feet. Very good for the Rock Garden.

### Lychnis chalconica †

Maltese Cross

A charming old-fashioned flower with petals arranged in the form of a Maltese Cross. 2 to 3 feet tall, producing compact terminal heads of brilliant orange-scarlet throughout the Summer. Very free-flowering and desirable. June-July.

### Lychnis haageana \*

Haage Campion

A dwarf growing variety, seldom growing more than 1 foot high with large orange-scarlet flowers from June until August.

### Lychnis viscaria splendens \*

Rosepink Campion

Growing about 1½ feet high, this variety produces bright crimson flowers during May and June.

### Lythrum salicaria roseum †

Rose Loosestrife

A strong-growing plant, 3 to 4 feet high, producing large spikes of rose colored flowers. July-September.



A planting of German Iris along your walk will give a gorgeous effect.

### Miscanthus sinensis

Eulalia

Very vigorous and graceful. Leaves long and narrow, drooping, rich green, with prominent white mid-rib. Panicles 6 to 10 inches long, freely produced in early Autumn.

### Miscanthus sinensis gracillimus

Maiden Grass

3 to 6 feet tall, with numerous very narrow drooping leaves arising mainly from the base; panicles 4 to 6 inches long, freely produced towards the end of the growing season.

### Miscanthus sinensis variegatus

Striped Eulalia

Very ornamental and graceful. Its long narrow leaves are striped green, white and yellow. Height 4 to 5 feet.

### Miscanthus sinensis zebrinus

Zebra Grass

Leaves banded crosswise with green and pale yellow. Remarkably brilliant and effective. Height 5 to 6 feet.

### Monarda didyma

Cambridge Scarlet Beebalm

One of the most brilliant of our garden plants. Stems about 3 feet tall. Sharply four-angled. Flowers brilliant scarlet, in numerous compact heads. June-August.

### Pachysandra terminalis

Japanese Pachysandra

A trailing plant, growing but 6 to 8 inches high, with yellowish green foliage. Very effective for ground cover, especially in very shady places.





## PAEONIA

### Peony

The Peonies, with their magnificent display of bloom throughout June, should have a place in every garden. They will produce generous crops of flowers whether planted in sandy soil or heavy clay, provided they are well fertilized. This is absolutely necessary for best results. A generous watering just before and during the blooming season is also very beneficial.

### Alexandriana

Very large, full, double rose type; light violet-rose. Very strong, upright grower and free bloomer. Late. One of the best for cut flowers.

### Alice

Large, loose, bomb; violet-rose, center fading to nearly white. Very strong, medium habit. Midseason.

### Anna

Deep pink. Large; one of the best pinks. Ragged edge. Early.

### Candidissima

Full, double rose type; pure white, sulphur center. Tall, vigorous, free bloomer. Early.

### Carnation

Violet-red; semi-double, very large and fine. Midseason.

### Centripetala

Large pink. One of the best for cut flowers; early.

### Duc de Cazes

Medium size, loose crown; dark pink, silvery collar. Weak, spreading habit; free bloomer. Early.

### Duchesse de Nemours

Medium size; pure white crown, sulphur-white collar. Vigorous grower of medium height, free bloomer. Early.

### Duc de Wellington

Guard petals white, very broad; center petals sulphur-white, narrow and very full. The large, finely formed flowers come on long, firm stems. A good, free bloomer; deliciously fragrant.

### Festiva

Large, full, double, rose type; cream-white with crimson spots in the center. Dwarf grower; late.



Rubra Triumphans, Red; Festiva Maxima, White; M. Jules Elie, Pink.

### Festiva maxima

Very large and full pure white flower, with few scented petals usually tipped with blood-red spots. A very vigorous grower, with massive foliage, flowers coming on long stiff stems. Fragrant, early and blooms most abundantly. Perhaps the very best all-around white we possess. It is certainly the most popular.

### Grandiflora

Very large, flat, rose type; uniform, silver-pink. Tall, erect, strong grower. Very late.

### Herman

Medium size, light pink edge, yellow center. Midseason.

### Jenny Blake

Shell pink. Large, fragrant, one of the best. Midseason.

### Latipetala

Shell pink. Semi-double. Midseason.

### Louis van Houtte

Medium size, semi-rose type; deep crimson-rose, tipped silver, with fiery reflex. Medium height. One of the best dark reds. Late.

### Lucretia

Very light pink, ragged edge. One of the best. Midseason.

### Lutetiana

Almost white; semi-double. Large. Midseason.

### Mme. de Galhau

Enormous, imbricated flower, coming on tall, firm, erect stems. Color soft, glossy flesh-pink, shaded with transparent salmon. A superb, late variety of ideal habit, and a good, profuse bloomer.



Louis Van Houtte Peony.



## PEONIES—Continued

### Mme. de Verneville

Exceedingly fine, full anemone-shaped flower. Broad guard petals, sulphur-white; center rosy white, with an occasional edging of carmine; beautifully imbricated. Very sweet, rose-like fragrance. Blooms early and very abundantly. A flower to love.

### Madame Edouard Andre

Dark wine color; semi-double. Very fine. Mid-season.

### Madame Loise Mere

Double pink. Fragrant. One of the largest Peonies grown. Sometimes has four large blossoms on one stem. Erect and tall grower.

### Magnifica

Large, compact, globular, rose type; color hydrangea-pink. Erect, dwarf habit. Late. This Peony is very valuable for cut flowers and is one of the best and should be in every collection.

### Marie

Medium size, flat, compact, semi-rose type; lilac-white, fading to milk-white, golden yellow stamens or short, narrow petals surround the collar, petals changing to yellow at base. Very tall, free bloomer. Very late.

### Marie Lemoine

Enormous, sulphur-white, full and well built flower, delicately shaded chamois with narrow carmine edge. The massive bloom comes late on a very stout, erect stem of medium height. A sort the Peony enthusiast raves over, as well he may.

### Mons. Jules Elie

Immense, globular, very full flower; glossy, fresh pink, deeper at base of petals; silvery reflex on whole bloom. Glossy, light green foliage. Superlatively fine. When well grown this is the largest and grandest of all pink Peonies.

### Mrs. Bryant

Shell pink. Medium size. Early.

### Mrs. Douglas

Very large white with yellow center. Mid-season.

### Purpurea Superba

Large, globular, compact crown, uniform, deep carmine-rose, guards streaked white. Very tall, free bloomer. Midseason.



Rosea Elegans Peony.

### Queen Victoria

Large, globular, medium loose, low crown; milk-white guards, tinted flesh; center creamy-white with crimson spots. Medium height, strong, free bloomer. Midseason.

### Rosea Elegans

Large, full, anemone type; soft pink, salmon-lilac center. Medium height. Extra fine. Early.

### Rubra Triumphans

Large, loose, globular, semi-double; very dark crimson. Medium tall. Strong, healthy grower.

Early midseason. One of the best.

### Sadie Walker

Medium size; rose color. One of the best pinks grown. Midseason.

### Triomphe du Nord

Very large, medium compact bomb type; light solferino-red, silvery reflex. Tall, free bloomer. Midseason.

### Victor Hugo

Bomb type; brilliant carmine-red. Medium height. Late.

### Papaver orientale

#### Oriental Poppy

One of the most popular flowers in cultivation; deep scarlet, cup-shaped and borne on long, graceful-swaying stems. May be planted in front of shrubs in the border or in the perennial garden.

### Pentstemon barbatus

#### Pentstemon

An effective plant, producing tall spikes for brilliant scarlet flowers from June until August. Height 3 to 4 feet.

### Phalaris arundinacea picta

#### Ribbon Grass

The narrow long, white striped foliage is very effective. The flower, though not very prominent, is useful in Summer bouquets. Height 2 to 3 feet.



Papaver orientale, Oriental Poppy.





## PHLOX

### Hardy Phlox

A very charming class of plants, Phloxes are unquestionably among the showiest and most satisfactory hardy perennials. They thrive well in any soil but respond greatly to copious watering during the blooming season. The first flowers will appear during the latter part of June and if these are removed when faded, the second crop will be even more magnificent. No garden is complete without a liberal quantity of these plants as they will bloom from June until October. Height 2 to 3 feet.

*Annie Cook*—flesh pink, very good.

*B. Comte*—shiny garnet, very attractive.

*Beacon*—brilliant cherry-red.

*Eclaireur*—carmine with lighter center.

*Frau Anton Buchner*—large, white, excellent.

*Gefion*—delicate peach blossom, pink with bright rose eye.

Large trusses.

*Lassburg*—splendid white. Very free bloomer.

*Miss Lingard*—tall white, very free blooming.

*Mme. Paul Dutrie*—pale lavender with white spots.

*Mrs. Chas. Dorr*—beautiful lavender.

*Mrs. Jenkins*—very large panicles of pure white flowers.

*Rheinlander*—fine salmon pink with deep red eye.

*Richard Wallace*—white with carmine eye.

*Rijnstroom*—lively clear pink. Very large trusses.

*R. P. Struthers*—fine cherry red.

*Sir Edwin Landseer*—bright crimson, very fine.

*Sunshine*—pink with white eye, dwarf.

*Thor*—deep salmon pink overlaid with scarlet.

### Phlox amoena \*

#### Amoena Phlox

Bright pink flowers in dense clusters during April and May, practically covering the plant. Very good for the Rock Garden as it grows but 4 to 6 inches high and one of the earliest plants to bloom.

### Phlox subulata \*

#### Moss Phlox

Very low creeping plant blooming in early Spring with large quantities of minute pink flowers. Another Rock Garden favorite.

### Phlox subulata alba \*

#### White Moss Phlox

Similar to the subulata variety but with white flowers.

### Physalis francheti †

#### Lantern Groundcherry

Very large lantern-shaped fruits of orange color. 2 feet. April-May.

### Physostegia virginiana †

#### Virginia False-Dragonhead

A very showy plant with large terminal spike-racemes of rosy-pink flowers in Summer. Stems 3 to 4 feet high.

### Platycodon grandiflorum †

#### Balloonflower

A low growing plant but 1 to 2 feet high, but very dense and of upright growing habit. The bell-shaped bluish-white flowers are produced at the end of the branches during June and July.



Phlox, Hardy Phlox.



Phlox subulata, Moss Phlox.

### Polemonium caeruleum

#### Greek Valerian

A charming old-fashioned plant of easy culture. Stems 1 to 2 feet long. Flowers blue, very profuse, produced in late Spring and early Summer.

### Primula elatior \*

#### Mixed Oxlip Primrose

An old-time favorite. The yellow flowers which are produced in May and wrinkled foliage make this a very pleasing subject. But 8 to 12 inches high and excellent for the Rock Garden.

### Rudbeckia laciniata

#### Cutleaf Coneflower (Golden Glow)

Very showy, hardy perennial growing 4-6 feet tall. The showy, very full and double golden-yellow flowers are produced in great masses in late Summer.

### Salvia azurea grandiflora

#### Great Azure Sage

A beautiful plant with sky-blue flowers borne in great profusion during August and September. Grows 3 to 4 feet high.

### Saponaria ocymoides \*

#### Rock Soapwort

A very useful plant for the rockery or border. Foliage is thick and heavy; small flowers are borne heavily, from May to August, their color bright rose. Plant reaches 8 to 12 inches in height.

### Sedum sexangulare \*

#### Hexagon Stonecrop

A tiny creeper with deep green, delicate foliage, producing yellow star-like flowers in June and July. Fine for Rock Garden.

### Sedum sieboldi \*

#### Siebold Stonecrop

The foliage of this variety changes from gray-green to light pink. The rose-pink flowers are borne in August and September. Height 9 inches.



*Sedum spectabile* (Brilliant), Brilliant Showy Stonecrop.

## ***Sedum spectabile***

Showy Stonecrop

Erect growing, reaching a height of about 18 inches and blooming with enormous heads of rose-pink flowers in late Summer and Fall.

## ***Sedum spectabile* (Brilliant)**

Brilliant Showy Stonecrop

Similar to the Showy Stonecrop variety but with bright amaranth red flowers.

## ***Sedum stoloniferum* \***

Running Stonecrop

A flat trailing variety with pink flowers during July and August.

## ***Sedum stoloniferum coccineum* \***

Scarlet Running Stonecrop

Similar to Running Stonecrop but with scarlet flowers.

## ***Stokesia laevis* (cyanea) \* †**

Stokesia

A rare hardy plant of great beauty. Stems branched, 1 to 2 feet high. Flowers blue or purplish-blue, 3 to 4 inches across, resembling a China Aster.

## ***Thalictrum aquilegifolium* †**

Columbine Meadowrue

Graceful Columbine-like foliage and masses of pure white flowers during May and June. 2 to 3 feet.

## ***Thymus serpyllum* (citriodorus) \***

Mother of Thyme

A creeping plant for the Rock Garden. The tiny lilac flowers are borne in whorls from June until August. The leaves have a lemon-like fragrance. 4 to 6 inches.

## ***Verbascum olympicum***

Olympic Mullein

The silvery-white leaves of the large growing plant are often 3 feet long. The deep yellow flowers are produced for about 3 weeks in July. Height 6 to 10 feet.

## ***Verbascum phoeniceum***

Purple Mullein

A very valuable variety growing about 2½ feet high with dark green leaves. The color of the flowers, which are borne during June and July, ranges from pink to purple.

## ***Vernonia***

Ironweed

A great plant to be used among shrubs or as a background for the border. It blooms in Fall with flat-topped clusters of purple flowers. Height 6 to 8 feet.

## ***Veronica longifolia subsessilis* †**

Clump Speedwell

An elegant, free-flowering plant, producing long spikes of showy flowers. Stems upright, 2 to 3 feet tall. Flowers intense blue, thickly distributed on long spikes in late Summer and early Autumn. A hardy, desirable border plant producing handsome flowers, valuable for cutting.

## ***Veronica spicata* †**

Spike Speedwell

Dense spikes of flowers generally clear blue, sometimes lighter during June and July. Foliage attractive dark green, somewhat downy. A valuable plant for the border, growing 2 to 2½ feet high.

## ***Vinca minor* \***

Common Periwinkle

A very hardy evergreen trailing plant used extensively as ground cover in shady places. Glossy, dark green foliage and light blue flowers which are but sparingly produced.

## ***Viola cornuta* \***

Tufted Pansy

This is probably the best edging plant for the hardy border. When well cared for they will bloom throughout Summer and Fall and as the nights get cooler the flowers become larger and have longer stems.

Admiration—dark blue.

Purple Queen—deep purple.

Rose Queen—fine rosy-pink.

White Perfection—white, lavender center.

## ***Viola odorata***

Governor Herrick Violet

This is one of the sweet scented Violets grown so much for cutflowers. It blooms very freely in early Spring and is wonderfully fragrant.

## ***Yucca filamentosa***

Common Yucca

Wonderfully effective plant for the lawn or in dry sunny locations. Broad, dagger-like, evergreen foliage and strong spikes of drooping creamy-white flowers during June and July. 4 to 5 feet.

## ***Yucca filamentosa variegata***

Striped Spanish Dagger

Similar to the Common Yucca but with white striped leaves.



*Yucca filamentosa*, Common Yucca.



# Classification of Perennials

## WHITE AND LIGHT SHADES

NAME	Location	Height	Season
<i>Achillea</i> (Boule de Neige Sneezewort).....	Sunny	2 ft.	June-Sept.
<i>Althea rosea</i> (Hollyhock).....	Sunny	4 ft. to 6 ft.	Aug.-Sept.
<i>Althea officinalis</i> (Marshmallow).....	Sunny	4 ft. to 6 ft.	Aug.-Sept.
<i>Arabis alpina</i> (Alpine Rockcress).....	Sunny	5 in.	April-May
<i>Aster</i> (White Climax Aster) .....	Sunny	5 ft.	Aug.-Sept.
<i>Aquilegia niva</i> (Munstead White Columbine).....	Sunny	2 ft.	May-June
<i>Aquilegia</i> (White Colorado Columbine).....	Sunny	2 ft.	May-June
<i>Bocconia cordata</i> (Plumepoppy).....	Sunny	6 ft. to 8 ft.	June-July
<i>Boltonia lat'squama</i> .....	Sunny	4 ½ ft. to 5 ft.	Aug.-Sept.
<i>Campanula carpatica</i> (Carpathian Bellflower).....	Sunny	6 in.	July-Aug.
<i>Campanula persicifolia</i> (Peachleaf Bellflower).....	Sunny	2 ft. to 3 ft.	June-Aug.
<i>Cerastium tomentosum</i> (Snow-in-Summer).....	Sunny	6 in.	May-June
<i>Chrysanthemum</i> (Hardy Chrysanthemum) .....	Sunny	2 ft. to 4 ft.	Oct.
<i>Chrysanthemum maximum</i> (Shasta Daisy) .....	Sunny	2 ft.	July-Sept.
<i>Chrysanthemum coccineum</i> (Pyrethrum) (Painted Lady)...	Sunny	1 ft. to 3 ft.	June-Aug.
<i>Convallaria majalis</i> (Lily-of-the-Valley) .....	Semi-shade	9 in.	May-June
<i>Dianthus barbatus</i> (Sweet William) .....	Sunny	1 ft.	May-June
<i>Dianthus caryophyllus</i> (Clove Pink) .....	Sunny	1 ½ ft.	May-June
<i>Dianthus plumarius</i> (Grass Pink; Scotch Pink).....	Sunny	1 ft.	May-June
<i>Dianthus latifolius</i> (Double Cluster Pink) .....	Sunny	1 ft.	May-June
<i>Digitalis</i> (Mixed Foxglove) .....	Sunny	2 ft. to 3 ft.	June-July
<i>Gypsophila repens</i> (Creeping Gypsophila) .....	Sun or shade	6 in.	June-July
<i>Gypsophila paniculata</i> (Babysbreath) .....	Sun	2 ft. to 3 ft.	July-Aug.
<i>Iris</i> .....	Sun	9 in. to 3 ft.	May-June
<i>Lathyrus latifolius</i> (Perennial Pea) .....	Sunny	3 ft.	June-Aug.
<i>Heuchera sanguinea alba</i> (Snowdrop Coralbells).....	Sun or shade	1 ft. to 2 ft.	May-Sept.
<i>Hesperis matronalis</i> (Dames Rocket) .....	Sun	2 ft.	May-June
<i>Iberis sempervirens</i> (Evergreen Candytuft) .....	Sun	10 in.	April-May
<i>Paeonia</i> .....	Sunny	1 ft. to 4 ft.	May-June
<i>Phlox</i> , Lassburg Phlox .....	Sunny	2 ft. to 3 ft.	June-Oct.
<i>Phlox</i> , Mrs. Jenkins Phlox .....	Sunny	2 ft. to 3 ft.	June-Oct.
<i>Stokesia</i> .....	Sunny	2 ft.	July-Oct.

## PINK

<i>Althea rosea</i> (Hollyhock) .....	Sunny	6 ft.	Aug.-Sept.
<i>Althea officinalis</i> (Marshmallow) .....	Sunny	6 ft.	Aug.-Sept.
<i>Aster novibelgi</i> (New York Aster) .....	Sunny	4 ft.	Aug.-Oct.
<i>Bellis perennis</i> (English Daisy) .....	Sunny	5 in.	May-June
<i>Chrysanthemum</i> (Chrysanthemum) .....	Sunny	2 ft. to 4 ft.	Oct.
<i>Chrysanthemum coccineum</i> (Pyrethrum) (Painted Lady)...	Sunny	1 ft. to 4 ft.	June-Aug.
<i>Chelone lyonii</i> (Pink Turtlehead) .....	Shady	2 ft. to 3 ft.	Aug.-Sept.
<i>Dianthus barbatus</i> (Sweet William).....	Sunny	1 ft.	May-June
<i>Dianthus caryophyllus</i> (Clove Pink; Carnation) .....	Sunny	1 ft.	May-June
<i>Dianthus latifolius</i> (Double Cluster Pink) .....	Sunny	1 ft.	May-June
<i>Iris</i> .....	Sunny	2 ft. to 3 ft.	May-June
<i>Lythrum roseum superbum</i> (Rose Loosestrife) .....	Sunny	2 ft. to 3 ft.	July-Sept.
<i>Lathyrus latifolius</i> (Perennial Pea) .....	Sunny	3 ft.	June-Aug.
<i>Hesperis matronalis</i> (Dames Rocket) .....	Sunny	2 ft.	May-June
<i>Paeonia</i> .....	Sunny	1 ft. to 3 ft.	May-June
<i>Phlox</i> , Gefion Phlox .....	Sunny	2 ft. to 3 ft.	June-Oct.
<i>Phlox</i> , Peachblossom Phlox, Obergartner Wittig Phlox....	Sunny	2 ft. to 3 ft.	June-Oct.
<i>Phlox</i> , Rheinlander Phlox .....	Sunny	2 ft. to 3 ft.	June-Oct.
<i>Phlox</i> , Rijnstroom Phlox .....	Sunny	2 ft. to 3 ft.	June-Oct.
<i>Physostegia virginiana</i> (Virginia False-Dragonhead).....	Sunny	2 ft. to 3 ft.	June-July
<i>Saponaria ocymoides</i> (Rock Soapwort) .....	Sunny	1 ½ ft.	June-Aug.
<i>Sedum spectabile</i> (Showy Stonecrop).....	Sunny	1 ½ ft.	Aug.-Sept.

## RED

<i>Althea rosea</i> (Hollyhock) .....	Sunny	6 ft.	Aug.-Sept.
<i>Althea officinalis</i> (Marshmallow) .....	Sunny	6 ft.	Aug.-Sept.
<i>Aquilegia canadensis</i> (American Columbine) .....	Sunny	2 ft. to 3 ft.	May-June
<i>Aquilegia skinneri</i> (Mexican Columbine) .....	Sunny	2 ft. to 3 ft.	May-June
<i>Centranthus ruber</i> (Jupitersbeard) .....	Semi-shade	3 ft.	June-July

## CLASSIFICATION OF PERENNIALS—Continued

NAME	Location	Height	Season
<i>Chrysanthemum</i> ( <i>Chrysanthemum</i> )	Sunny	3 ft.	Oct.
<i>Chelone lyonii</i> (Pink Turtlehead)	Shady	2 ft. to 3 ft.	Aug.-Sept.
<i>Dianthus barbatus</i> (Sweet William)	Sunny	1 ft.	May-June
<i>Dianthus caryophyllus</i> (Clove Pink; Carnation)	Sunny	1 ft.	May-June
<i>Dianthus latifolius</i> (Double Cluster Pink)	Sunny	1 ft.	May-June
<i>Dicentra spectabilis</i> (Bleedingheart)	Sunny	1 ½ ft.	April-June
<i>Gaillardia aristata</i> ( <i>grandiflora</i> ) (Common Perennial Gaillardia)	Sunny	1 ½ ft.	May-Nov.
<i>Monarda didyma</i> (Cambridge Scarlet Beebalm)	Sunny	3 ft.	June-Aug.
<i>Lathyrus latifolius</i> (Perennial Pea)	Sunny	3 ft.	June-Aug.
<i>Kniphofia uvaria</i> ( <i>Tritoma</i> ) (Common Torchlily)	Sunny	2 ft. to 3 ft.	Aug.-Sept.
<i>Kniphofia</i> ( <i>Tritoma pfitzeriana</i> ) (Bonfire Torchlily)	Sunny	2 ft. to 3 ft.	Aug.-Sept.
<i>Lychnis chalcedonica</i> (Maltese Cross)	Sunny	2 ft.	June-July
<i>Paeonia</i>	Sunny	1 ft. to 3 ft.	May-June
<i>Papaver orientale</i> (Orientale Poppy)	Sunny	2 ft. to 3 ft.	July-Sept.
<i>Physalis francheti</i> (Lantern Groundcherry)	Sunny	2 ft.	April-May
<i>Physostegia virginiana</i> (Virginia False Dragonhead)	Sunny	2 ft. to 3 ft.	June-July
<i>Potentilla fruticosa</i> (Shrubby Cinquefoil)	Sunny	1 ft. to 2 ft.	June-Sept.
<i>Heuchera sanguinea</i> (Coralbells)	Semi-shade	1 ½ ft.	May-Sept.

## YELLOW AND ORANGE

<i>Althea rosea</i> (Hollyhock)	Sunny	6 ft.	Aug.-Sept.
<i>Althea officinalis</i> (Marshmallow)	Sunny	6 ft.	Aug.-Sept.
<i>Alyssum saxatile compactum</i> (Dwarf Goldentuft)	Sunny	1 ft.	June-Aug.
<i>Aquilegia canadensis</i> (American Columbine)	Sunny	2 ft. to 3 ft.	May-June
<i>Aquilegia skimmeri</i> (Mexican Columbine)	Sunny	2 ft. to 3 ft.	May-June
<i>Chrysanthemum</i> ( <i>Chrysanthemum</i> )	Sunny	3 ft.	Oct.
<i>Chrysanthemum coccineum</i> ( <i>Pyrethrum</i> ) (Painted Lady)	Sunny	3 ft.	June-Aug.
<i>Coreopsis grandiflora</i> (Big Coreopsis)	Sunny	2 ft.	June-Oct.
<i>Digitalis ambigua</i> (Yellow Foxglove)	Sunny	2 ft. to 3 ft.	June-July
<i>Digitalis</i> (Foxglove)	Sunny	2 ft. to 3 ft.	June-July
<i>Helenium</i> (Riverton Beauty Sneezeweed)	Sunny	5 ft.	Aug.-Sept.
<i>Helenium</i> (Riverton Gem Sneezeweed)	Sunny	5 ft.	Aug.-Sept.
<i>Helianthus annuus</i> (Common Sunflower)	Sunny	4 ft. to 10 ft.	Aug.-Nov.
<i>Heliopsis scabra</i> (Rough Heliopsis)	Sunny	3 ft. to 4 ft.	July-Sept.
<i>Heliopsis</i> (Pitcher Heliopsis)	Sunny	3 ft. to 4 ft.	July-Sept.
<i>Hemerocallis dumortieri</i> (Early Daylily)	Sunny	2 ft.	May-June
<i>Hemerocallis flava</i> (Lemon Daylily)	Sunny	3 ft.	May
<i>Hemerocallis thunbergii</i> (Japanese Daylily)	Sunny	3 ft.	July-Aug.
<i>Iris</i>	Sunny	9 in. to 3 ft.	May-June
<i>Linum flavum</i> (Golden Flax)	Sunny	1 ft.	June-July
<i>Oenothera missouriensis</i> (Ozark Snowdrops)	Sunny	10 in.	June-Aug.
<i>Oenothera youngii</i> (Young Snowdrops)	Sunny	2 ft.	June-Aug.
<i>Paeonia</i>	Sunny	1 ft. to 3 ft.	May-June
<i>Primula veris</i> (Cowslip Primrose)	Semi-shade	6 in. to 9 in.	April-May
<i>Rudbeckia speciosa</i> (newmanni) (Showy Coneflower)	Sunny	2 ft.	June-Oct.
<i>Rudbeckia laciniata</i> (Goldenglow Coneflower)	Sunny	6 ft. to 8 ft.	June-Sept.
<i>Rudbeckia nitida</i> (Autumn Sun Coneflower)	Sunny	4 ft. to 5 ft.	July-Oct.

## BLUE AND PURPLE

<i>Anchusa</i> (Dropmore Bugloss)	Sunny	4 ft.	May-July
<i>Aster</i> (Climax Aster)	Sunny	4 ft. to 5 ft.	Aug.-Oct.
<i>Aquilegia vulgaris</i> (European Columbine)	Sunny	2 ft. to 3 ft.	May-June
<i>Boltonia latisquama</i> (Violet Boltonia)	Sunny	4 ft. to 5 ft.	Aug.-Sept.
<i>Capanula persicifolia</i> (Peachleaf Bellflower)	Sunny	2 ft.	June-July
<i>Campanula pyramidalis</i> (Chimney Bellflower)	Sunny	4 ft. to 5 ft.	Aug.-Sept.
<i>Centaurea montana</i> (Mountain Bluet)	Sunny	2 ft.	June-Sept.
<i>Delphinium formosum</i> (Hardy Larkspur)	Sunny	2 ft. to 4 ft.	June-Oct.
<i>Digitalis</i> (Gloxinia Foxglove)	Sunny	2 ft. to 3 ft.	June-July
<i>Echinacea purpurea</i> (Purple Hedgehog Coneflower)	Sunny	3 ft. to 4 ft.	July-Aug.
<i>Eryngium planum</i>	Sunny	2 ft.	July-Aug.
<i>Iris</i>	Sunny	9 in. to 3 ft.	May-June
<i>Linum perenne</i> (Perennial Flax)	Sunny	1 ½ ft.	May-Aug.
<i>Polemonium caeruleum</i> (Greek Valerian)	Sunny	8 in. to 12 in.	April-May
<i>Salvia azurea</i> (Azure Sage)	Sunny	3 ft. to 4 ft.	Aug.-Sept.
<i>Scabiosa caucasica</i> (Caucasian Scabiosa)	Sunny	2 ft. to 3 ft.	June-Aug.
<i>Stokesia laevis</i> (cyanea) (Stokesia)	Sunny	2 ft.	July-Oct.
<i>Thalictrum dipterocarpum</i> (Yunnan Meadowrue)	Sunny	4 ft.	Aug.-Sept.
<i>Veronica longifolia subsessilis</i> (Clump Speedwell)	Semi-shade	2 ft.	Aug.-Sept.



# Bulbs and Tuberous Rooted Plants

## FOR SPRING PLANTING

### CALADIUM—ELEPHANT'S-EAR

An excellent large foliaged plant often seen in front yards. The leaves are silvery green and from 3 to 4 feet long, the plant sometimes reaching a height of 7 feet.

### CANNA

This is the most popular and most useful of bedding plants for formal effect. They may be planted along unsightly fences and like places or in circular or oval shaped beds. Because of the difference in heights at maturity the varieties we offer can be arranged in very pleasing combinations.

#### King Humbert

3½ to 4 feet. Handsome deep bronze foliage; scarlet flowers.

#### Louisiana

5 to 6 feet. Bright green leaves. Vivid red flowers.

#### The President

4 feet. A recent introduction that has come into prominence very rapidly. The rich green foliage and immense flaming red flowers make an ideal combination.

#### Wyoming

5 feet. Bronze foliage with prominent orange flowers.

#### Yellow King Humbert

3½ to 4 feet. Same habits as King Humbert but with dark green foliage and deep rich yellow flowers.

### DAHLIAS

One of the most important and best-loved Summer and Fall flowering plants. They may be had in bloom from the middle of July until frost. Due to the enormous number of varieties we offer them in various colors. Our selection contains Cactus, Single, Pompon, Decorative, and Peony-flowered varieties in the following colors: Dark red, red, pink, purple, white, and yellow.

### GLADIOLUS

#### Alice Tiplady

Rich orange, extra fine. Usually producing more than one flower.

#### America

Soft lavender-pink. Large spikes.

#### Baron J. Hulot

Deep violet blue. Many flowers open at one time.

#### Black Beauty

Very deep red, almost black.

#### Byron L. Smith

Lavender on white ground. Fine cutflower.

#### Crimson Glow

Bright crimson.

#### Evelyn Kirtland

Beautiful rosy pink shading to light pink in the center.

#### Golden Measure

Golden yellow; extra large. Flowers on exceptionally long spike.

#### Golden Queen

Creamy yellow.



King Humbert Canna.

#### Halley

Very early with large, well opened flowers of delicate salmon-pink. Very graceful.

#### Herada

Pure mauve with deeper markings on the throat.

#### Le-Marechal Foch

Beautiful light pink and exceptionally large flowers. Very good.

#### Mrs. Francis King

Beautiful flame pink. Sometimes 4 feet tall.

#### Mrs. Frank Pendleton

Pure white petals with magnificent rosy-pink blotch.

#### Niagara

Fine salmon pink with rose pink throat. Large flowers on tall spikes.

#### Panama

Clear rosy pink.

#### Peace

Very large flowers with fine violet markings in throat.

#### Purple Glory

Large purple flowers with faint white markings in throat.

#### Roseash

Old Rose. A new variety and very beautiful.

#### Scarlet Wonder

Bright scarlet flowers of medium size.

#### Schwaben

The tallest growing pure yellow. Large flowers, many of which are open at the same time.

#### War

Deep blood red shaded crimson pink.



## BULBS—Continued

### LILIES

#### **Lilium auratum** Goldband Lily

Large, very fragrant, pure white flowers with crimson spots and gold stripes extending the entire length of each segment. Blooms in July and August. Height 3 feet.

#### **Lilium candidum** Madonna Lily

Blooms early in July with enormous trusses of pure white flowers. Extremely hardy and effective. Height 3 feet.

#### **Lilium longiflorum giganteum** Easter Lily

Large, white, trumpet-shaped flowers in July and August. Very fragrant. Height 2 to 2½ feet.

#### **Lilium regale** Royal Lily

Very appropriately named. A beautiful variety, producing in June and July an abundance of deliciously fragrant flowers. Pure white, passing to canary-yellow, somewhat suffused with pink. Handsome deep green foliage. Height 3 to 4 feet.

#### **Lilium speciosum album** White Speciosum Lily

Large white flowers with a green band running through each segment. Long lasting and free blooming. Height 2 to 2½ feet.

#### **Lilium speciosum rubrum** Red Speciosum Lily

A beautiful garden variety producing in July and August a wealth of substantial flowers which are white with ruby spots. Height 2 to 2½ feet.

#### **Lilium tigrinum** Tiger Lily

The old-fashioned favorite. Brilliant orange scarlet flowers with black spots in July and August borne on stiff stems which are sometimes 5 feet tall.

**Lily of the Valley:** See *Convallaria majalis*

### TUBEROSE

A beautiful Summer flowering plant, producing spikes from 2 to 3 feet high of double waxy white flowers; delightfully fragrant. An excellent cut flower.

## BULBS FOR FALL PLANTING

### CROCUS

Naturalized in the grass, or planted thickly in irregular lines, as a border for taller growing bulbs, or grown in any way whatever, the Crocus is always a cheery and charming little flower. It opens among the first flowers of early Spring, while the snow yet lies white on north hillsides, in a cold, dull time, when its bright colors are much appreciated. Blue, white, striped and yellow.

#### **GALANTHUS NIVALIS** Snowdrop

This, the earliest of Spring flowering bulbs, is to be admired for its elegant snow-white drooping blossoms. Frequently this plant blossoms before the snow has entirely disappeared.



*Lilium candidum*, Madonna Lily.

### HYACINTH

A very popular hardy bulb, satisfactory both as a house plant in Winter and a garden plant in Spring. The beautiful trusses of wax-like flowers have a wide range of colors and very strong perfume. Dark blue, light blue, pink, red, white, yellow.

### NARCISSUS Daffodils

Due to an embargo the Government has placed on the importations of all varieties of Narcissus (Daffodil) bulbs, they are at present in but limited supply. However, our connections with American growers enable us to secure for our customers several varieties, both single and double.

These delightful, early Spring-blooming bulbs, are almost indispensable for the hardy border or woodland plantings. With their yellow flowers, blooming as they do in early Spring, they are also very effective in shrub plantings.

### TULIPS

Although Tulips are divided in several classes, we offer those that we know to be most dependable.

*Single Early Tulips*, which bloom in April and early May and grow from 8 to 12 inches high, can be supplied in: Red, rose, white, yellow, scarlet, violet, brilliant red, red with yellow border.

*Double Early Tulips* bloom at the same time as the singles, but their flowers are much larger. We carry these in: Double yellow, double red, double pink, double white, double deep rose, double dark red, double sulphur-yellow.

*Darwin Tulips* are undoubtedly the most beautiful of all. They bloom during the latter part of May and early June with stems sometimes 30 inches tall. The flowers have long-lasting qualities and make beautiful cutflowers. These can be supplied in any color or shade you desire, and when planted among shrubs in mixed colors, they are wonderfully pleasing. Salmon rose, lavender, scarlet, lilac rose, creamy white, vermilion scarlet, orange red, maroon, yellow.





## Fruit Department



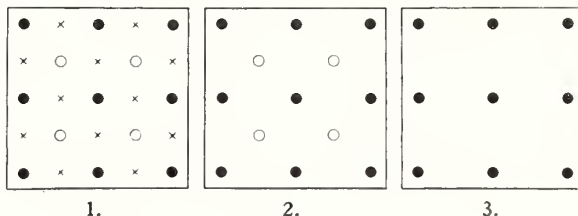
### How to Plan an Orchard

ORCHARDS today are usually planted in a mixture of two or more varieties. There are good reasons for this. Some of the most desirable varieties do not come to bear for several years but eventually make large trees and are very long lived. Others are not long lived nor of large growing habit, but bear very young. We therefore classify the more important trees as "Permanent," "Semi-Permanent," and "Temporary." The general mode of planting is this: Permanent trees are spotted forty to fifty feet apart in squares. In the centers of these squares, also fifty feet apart, are the Semi-Permanent, or if none of these last are used, then Temporary trees may be substituted. Finally, at a point midway between every pair of Permanent trees, Temporary trees are planted.

These last come to bear very early and the orchard thereby begins to make immediate returns to the owner. Later, when the Semi-Permanent trees are bearing and need more room the Temporary trees are cut down. Still later, when the Permanent trees are fully developed and bearing, the Semi-Permanent trees are cut out and the orchard continues to bear at full capacity with no time lost.

The time elapsing between the planting time and cutting out of the Semi-Permanent trees is usually 15 to 20 years. The land is much enhanced in value when the final trees are bearing. Altogether this is a very satisfactory arrangement. We show below a cut of an orchard so planted, and also give a list of apples classified as to their correct arrangement in such a plan.

#### TREE PLANTING ARRANGEMENT



- (1) When first planted.
- (2) Temporary fillers removed.
- (3) Permanent trees only.

The solid black circles indicate permanent trees selected from the list below. The crosses indicate semi-permanent trees from the list below and the circles indicate temporary trees from the list below.

LATE OR PERMANENT	SEMI- PERMANENT	TEMPORARY
Delicious	Grimes	Yellow
Northern Spy	McIntosh	Transparent
Stayman	Stayman	Wealthy
Fameuse	Jonathan	Wagener
Baldwin	Red Canada	Oldenburg
Tompkins King	Winesap	Red Astrachan
Stark	Maiden Blush	
Rhode Island	York Imperial	
Greening	Twenty Ounce	
Canada Red	Rome Beauty	
	Winter Banana	

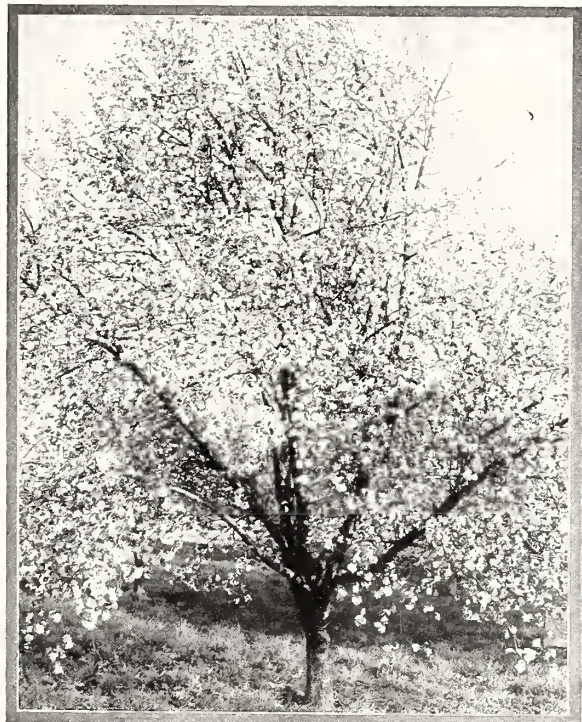
#### NUMBER OF TREES PER ACRE

Planting	Distance:	
20 x 20	ft.	108
25 x 25	ft.	69
40 x 40	ft.	27
50 x 50	ft.	17

#### Our Descriptions are Accurate

In a recent letter from Mr. U. P. Hedrick, Chief in Research of the Division of Horticulture, New York State Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, New York, Mr. Hedrick stated the following regarding the descriptions in our catalogue.

"Permit me to say as a last word that your catalogue is one of the finest published in America, both artistically and from the standpoint of accuracy of descriptions."



The apple tree is a joy to the home grounds both for its flowers and fruit.



## REFERENCE LIST OF APPLES

### VARIETY CHARACTERISTICS



#### Standard Varieties

- ✓ Northern Spy
- ✓ Baldwin
- ✓ R. I. Greening
- ✓ Gravenstein
- ✓ Grimes

- ✓ Twenty Ounce
- ✓ Stayman
- ✓ Wagener
- ✓ Maiden Blush
- ✓ Wealthy

#### Relative Productivity

##### ARRANGED IN ORDER OF PRODUCTIVENESS

1. Stayman
2. Baldwin
3. ✓ Stark
4. ✓ York Imperial
5. ✓ Jonathan
6. ✓ Winesap

7. ✓ R. I. Greening
8. ✓ Rome Beauty
9. ✓ Wealthy
10. ✓ Northern Spy
11. ✓ Winter Banana
12. ✓ McIntosh

13. Grimes
14. ✓ Delicious
15. ✓ Wagener
16. ✓ Esopus
17. ✓ Gravenstein
18. ✓ Yellow Transparent

#### Hardiness

##### FOR THE NORTH

- ✓ Northern Spy
- ✓ Ben Davis
- ✓ Fameuse
- ✓ Tolman
- ✓ McIntosh
- ✓ Winter Banana
- ✓ Wealthy

- ✓ Baldwin
- ✓ Yellow Bellflower
- ✓ Gravenstein
- ✓ Alexander
- ✓ Delicious
- ✓ Canada Red

##### VARIETIES LACKING SLIGHTLY IN HARDINESS

- ✓ Tompkins King
- ✓ Twenty Ounce
- ✓ Esopus
- ✓ Hubbardston
- ✓ Grimes
- ✓ Sutton

#### For Commercial Orchards

##### WESTERN NEW YORK

- ✓ Baldwin
- ✓ R. I. Greening
- ✓ Ben Davis
- ✓ Gano
- ✓ Oldenburg
- ✓ Wealthy
- ✓ Twenty Ounce
- ✓ Canada Red

##### SOUTHERN PENNSYLVANIA

- ✓ Stayman
- ✓ York Imperial
- ✓ Grimes
- ✓ Oldenburg
- ✓ Yellow Transparent

##### SOUTHERN OHIO

- ✓ Rome Beauty
- ✓ Ben Davis
- ✓ Grimes
- ✓ Stayman
- ✓ Oldenburg
- ✓ Yellow Transparent
- ✓ Wealthy

##### NORTHERN OHIO

- ✓ Baldwin
- ✓ R. I. Greening
- ✓ Northern Spy
- ✓ McIntosh
- ✓ Oldenburg
- ✓ Yellow Transparent
- ✓ Wealthy
- ✓ Canada Red

##### ILLINOIS

- ✓ Wealthy
- ✓ Oldenburg
- ✓ Yellow Transparent
- ✓ Jonathan
- ✓ Stayman
- ✓ Delicious
- ✓ Gano
- ✓ Grimes

##### MICHIGAN

- ✓ Northern Spy
- ✓ Ben Davis
- ✓ Baldwin
- ✓ R. I. Greening
- ✓ McIntosh
- ✓ Wealthy
- ✓ Oldenburg
- ✓ Yellow Transparent
- ✓ Canada Red
- ✓ Delicious

#### Best Sellers

##### LATE SEASON

- ✓ Esopus
- ✓ Tompkins King
- ✓ Grimes
- ✓ Northern Spy
- ✓ Delicious
- ✓ McIntosh

##### FOR FANCY TRADE

- ✓ Delicious
- ✓ McIntosh
- ✓ Grimes
- ✓ Winter Banana
- ✓ Arkansas Black

#### For the Home Orchard

##### NORTH

- ✓ Northern Spy
- ✓ McIntosh
- ✓ Fameuse
- ✓ Baldwin
- ✓ Grimes
- ✓ Gravenstein
- ✓ Tompkins King
- ✓ Esopus
- ✓ Delicious
- ✓ Stayman

##### SOUTH

- ✓ Oldenburg
- ✓ Winter Banana
- ✓ R. I. Greening
- ✓ Chenango
- ✓ Grimes
- ✓ Delicious
- ✓ Winesap
- ✓ Stayman
- ✓ Yellow Transparent
- ✓ Chenango

## FREE INSTRUCTION BOOK On Fruit Growing



THIS compact little book, "Best Plan for Planting an Apple Orchard," explains all about fruit growing, planting, spraying and trimming. This booklet is free for the asking. Simply send in your request.





## Apples

### FOR THE HOME AND MARKET



**I**N KEEPING with our policy to supply our customers with the best to be had in nursery stock, we have a new departure to offer which is of inestimable value to planters of our stock.

As we are always alert to supply our customers with vigorous trees that will produce as young as possible, we have learned, through years of experimenting, to "double-work" some varieties of apple. A little explanation will probably be necessary.

As is well known, all apple trees must be grafted (budded) on a seedling understock.

Some varieties, although producing excellent fruit, were always slower growing or later to come into bearing than were other varieties. Years of experimenting have taught us that if these varieties were grafted on a congenial variety of apple, (which had already been grafted on a seedling understock) this would work to advantage on the slow growing or late producing variety.

This "double working" results in more vigorously growing trees, bearing fruits at a younger age and thereby repaying you for the small additional first cost.

We, therefore, offer this year the following varieties for which we have found congenial stocks: Baldwin, Grimes Golden, Jonathan, McIntosh, Red Northern Spy, Steele Red.

The descriptions given here below are brief and as accurate as space permits. They cover, as far as possible, season of bearing, color, size, quality, storage and shipping quality of the Apple, also desirability of tree as to hardiness and productiveness. We will be glad to answer any questions about particular varieties. F—Fall Apple; W—Winter Apple; S—Summer Apple.

#### ARKANSAS (W)

Season December to March. Fruit medium size, dark red, for cooking and dessert. Tree not a heavy bearer but very hardy.

#### AUTUMN STRAWBERRY (F)

Season October to December. Good for local and fancy market. Bright striped red, yearly good cropper; good keeper and very hardy.

#### BALDWIN (F)

Double-worked.

A good commercial variety in the North. Large red eating Apple, ripens November to December. Good shipper and keeper. Tree slow to come to bear, but vigorous and long lived.

#### BELLFLOWER YELLOW (W) See Yellow Bellflower

#### BEN DAVIS (W)

Season December to March. A good southern commercial variety. Medium to large, green to yellow, eating Apple. One of the best keepers and shippers. Tree an early bearer and strong grower.

*The Trees arrived in first class shape and as good Trees as ever I had. Thanks.*

*Yours very truly,  
John A. Kay.*



Home-grown fruit always tastes better.



## APPLES—Continued

### BENTLEY SWEET (S)

Late sweet Apple. Yellow striped, medium, good quality. Good keeper. Tree quite hardy and productive, bears young.

### BLACK GILLIFLOWER (W)

October to February. Dark red, medium to large, very good eating Apple. Suited to fancy market. Vigorous tree, reliable cropper.

### CHENANGO (F)

September to November. Yellowish white striped with red, excellent eating, also good cooking Apple. Local and fancy market. Tree early regular bearer, hardy and healthy.

### CORTLAND, OR IMPROVED McINTOSH (W)

An excellent Snow Apple, very large in size; excellent quality and quite fragrant. The tree is very vigorous and bears at an early age. Crops are regular and heavy. All our trees from the original strain.

### DELICIOUS (W)

November to March. Large brilliant red Apple of best eating quality. A good storage and shipping Apple. One of the best commercial varieties. Tree strong and vigorous bearer.

### DUCHESS: See Oldenburg

### EARLY HARVEST (S)

July and August. Pale yellow with faint blush, medium size. One of the earliest Apples. Excellent for eating or cooking. Summer Apple, not



Chenango Apples.

for storage or long shipping. Tree good grower, early bearer, and moderately productive.

### EARLY STRAWBERRY (S)

August. Bright deep red, medium size. Desirable eating and cooking Apple for home orchard. Tree hardy, young bearer and good cropper.

### ESOPUS SPITZENBURG (W)

November to February; June in cold storage. Medium to large size, yellow, covered with red. Well known market variety. Fine quality dessert Apple and good for canning or cooking. Ships well. Tree moderate bearer, slow grower.

### FALL PIPPIN (F)

October to December. For local market and home use, clear yellow, large, fine quality; for eating and cooking. Tree hardy and good bearer.

### FALLAWATER (W)

November to March. Cooking Apple. Good shipper, fair keeper. Tree large, vigorous, fine bearer.

### FAMEUSE (W) (SNOW)

One of the best dessert Apples. White, tender flesh, dark red skin. Sells at a premium in market October through December. Medium size. Tree moderate grower, healthy and good bearer.

### GANO (W)

December to May. Improved Ben Davis. Color fine red, medium to large, good quality, fine shipper and keeper. Tree good producer and quite hardy.

### GIDEON (W)

November to April. Above medium size, dark red and yellow, good eating. Excellent shipper and fair keeper. Tree good bearer, quite vigorous.



Cortland Apple.

**WE GRADE OUR FRUIT TREES BY BOTH  
HEIGHT AND DIAMETER**





## **GOLDEN RUSSET (W)**

December to April or later. One of the best keepers. A good commercial variety not needing cold storage. Fruit not large but uniform. Covered with brown flecks giving bronze appearance. Good keeper, for eating and cooking. Tree hardy, and good cropper, sometimes biennially.

## **GOLDEN SWEET (S)**

August to September. Medium size, yellow, rich and sweet. Home Apple or for local market. Tree healthy, bears young and heavily.

## **GRAVENSTEIN (F)**

September to November. Dark yellow, striped with red. Very fine quality eating, also one of the best cooking Apples; large. Tree hardy and productive. A reliable cropper.

## **GRIMES GOLDEN (W)**

**Double-worked.**

November to January. Deep yellow with dots of russet. Medium to large fruit, very good quality, not a good keeper but much in demand in the market. Tree a good cropper, moderately vigorous.

## **HUBBARDSTON (F)**

Good commercial variety, early Winter Apple. October to January. Very good eating but poor cooker. Large, highly colored red with little yellow. Tree vigorous and apt to overbear.

## **JONATHAN (W)**

**Double-worked.**

One of the best commercial varieties. For fancy holiday trade. Medium sized, brilliant dark red Apple, very good quality. November to January or later. Tree bears young, often biennially.

## **KING: See Tompkins King**



Delicious Apple.



Grimes Golden Apples.

## **MAIDEN BLUSH (F)**

September to December. Especially good cooking Apple, pale waxy yellow, crimson blush. A fine commercial variety bringing high prices. Productive, early bearer.

## **MANN (W)**

November to April. Medium to large, deep yellow to brownish red, good cooking Apple. Tree hardy, regular bearer, popular in cold localities.

## **McINTOSH (F)**

**Double-worked.**

A Snow Apple, bright deep red, of good size, very delicious, perfumed. Fine for local market and fancy trade. October to December. Tree productive, coming into bearing young; hardy, slow grower.

## **NORTHWESTERN GREENING (W)**

December to April. For eating and cooking. Medium to large, clear pale yellow or green. Tree not an early bearer but hardy, prolific, and long lived.





Oldenburg Apple.



Red Canada Apple.

## APPLES—Continued

### NORTHERN SPY (W)

One of the best, most dependable, commercial varieties. Fine for both eating and cooking. A late bearer but very prolific; fruit large. November to March; highly colored, glossy bright or striped red. Tree vigorous and long lived.

### OLDENBURG (Duchess) (S)

A very valuable commercial variety. August to September. One of the best cooking Apples. Above medium size, attractive red stripe; good shipper. Tree has many good qualities to recommend it to the orchardist. Very reliable cropper, prolific.

### ONTARIO (W)

January to April. Sour; red striped. A hybrid resulting from crossing Northern Spy and Wagener. Fruit tender and juicy of mild sub-acid flavor; bears young annual crops of good uniform size. Will keep until April. Undoubtedly one of the most desirable varieties.

### PEWAUKEE (W)

November to April. Above medium size, good yellow, mottled and splashed with red. Good for cooking or eating. Fair shipper. Tree hardy, heavy annual bearer.

### PUMPKIN SWEET (F)

October to January. Yellowish white, very large. A good market variety for cooking, fair keeper. Tree needs Winter shelter in North but is healthy and productive.

### RAMBO (F)

October to January. A good commercial variety for the South. Medium

size, very good eating Apple and satisfactory cooker. Yellow with deep red stripe. Tree hardy and very prolific bearer.

### RED ASTRACHAN (S)

July through September. Medium to large. Bright dark red. Good home Apple or for local market. For cooking and dessert. Tree young bearer, reliable cropper, producing good quantity.

### RED CANADA (W) (Steele Red)

Double-worked.

November to March. Above medium size, very attractive deep red. Very fine quality for eating or cooking. One of the best commercial varieties, often bringing special prices. Tree of fair hardiness and bearing qualities. Can supply these top-worked if desired.

### RED NORTHERN SPY (W)

Double-worked

A very fine dependable new variety which springs from the Northern Spy. For some years now the tree has been fruited in State Experiment Stations, as well as in many orchards. It is bearing out our prediction of some years ago that this would become a leading orchard variety and is today in strong demand.

Like the Northern Spy in every respect except that it bears earlier and the fruit is a solid dark red all over. It has now passed its trial stages and every planter, whether commercial or for home use, should make a planting at once.

### RHODE ISLAND GREENING (W)

The most important and one of the best cooking and eating Apples. An annual bearer of heavy crops of medium to very large, green to yellow fruit. Probably the most popular green cooking Apple. A fine keeper. Tree not an early bearer. Biennial but heavy cropper.



McIntosh Apple.





## ROME BEAUTY (W)

November to May. Well established market value. Fine keeper. Good quality eating Apple. Medium size, red with a little yellow. Tree early bearer and very reliable cropper.

## ROXBURY RUSSET (W)

One of the best russet Apples. Large, long keeper, and good shipper. Yellow with russet dots. December to May—July in cold storage. Tree biennial bearer, moderate cropper.

## SEEK-NO-FURTHER: See Westfield

## SHIAWASSEE (F)

October to March. A fine eating Apple, greenish red. Tree healthy and long lived. Heavy cropper. Fruit good for eating or canning.

## SMOKEHOUSE (W)

October to March. A fine eating Apple, greenish yellow to red, above medium size. Tree prolific bearer.

## SNOW: See Fameuse

## STARK (W)

Good northern orchard variety. Thrifty, healthy, productive tree. Handsome, large to medium, dull green and red Apple. Good quality for eating or cooking. January to May.

## STAYMAN WINESAP (W)

Often said to be the best Winesap. Fine southern Apple for market and home use. December to April. Medium to large, red. Tree vigorous young, annual heavy bearer.

## STEELE RED: See Red Canada

## SUTTON (W)

November to March. A good commercial variety especially suited to fancy trade. Like Hubbardston and Baldwin. Attractive red Apple, medium size, fine for eating. Young, vigorous annual bearer.

## SWEET BOUGH (S)

Home orchard variety. Very fine Summer cooking Apple. Medium to large, greenish yellow. August to September. For local market. Tree long lived, early bearer.

## TOLMAN SWEET (W)

November to January. Below medium size. Attractive yellow Apple for special market for cooking. Tree good grower, long lived, moderate to heavy bearer.

## TOMPKINS KING (F)

Fourth in commercial importance. Often brings premium price on the market. Both for general and fancy trade. October to December. Large to very large, yellow overlaid with red, very fine quality; very good shipper and keeper. Tree not a young bearer, regular, medium cropper.

## TWENTY OUNCE (S)

Fine early commercial variety for the North. Good shipper. Large greenish yellow, red striped. September to midwinter. Tree young producer, annual heavy bearer.

## WAGENER (W)

Beautiful bright red and pale yellow contrasting. October to February. Very good cooking, especially fine eating apple; tree comes to bear early and bears heavily, medium to large, bright light red Apples. Exceptionally good quality. Fine in commercial orchards for filling in between trees slow to come into bearing.

## WEALTHY (F)

Particularly valuable for commercial orchards in cold climates. October to January. Bright red, medium to large, good quality. Tree good grower, young bearer and heavy producer.

## WESTFIELD (Seek-No-Further) (W)

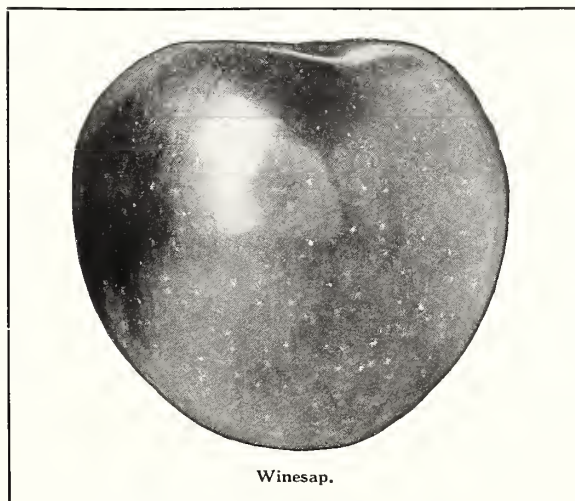
Eating Apple, with peculiar, very pleasant flavor. Very good. Pinkish red and deep carmine, medium size. Tree hardy, good producer. A good commercial variety.

## WINESAP (W)

December to April. Bright deep red, under medium size. Tree early bearer and very regular; large cropper. Much used in old commercial orchards.



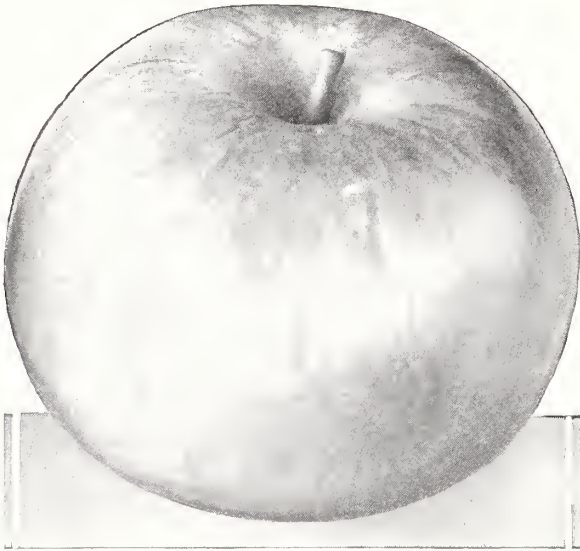
Northern Spy.



Winesap.



## APPLES—Continued



Twenty Ounce Apple.

### WINTER BANANA (W)

Clear pale yellow with pinkish red blush; fine eating. November to January. Large, good quality. Tree a young bearer and regular, heavy cropper.

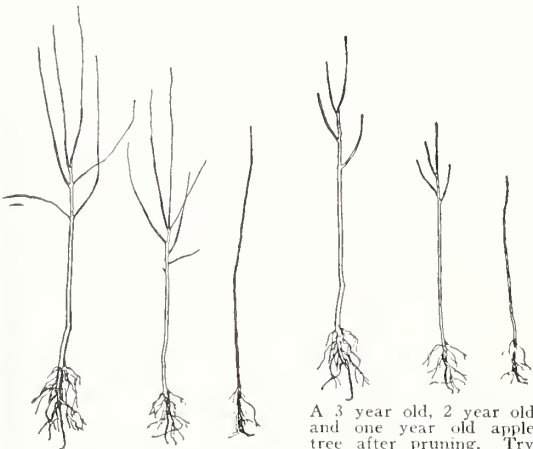
### WOLF RIVER (W)

One of the largest Apples and a very good commercial variety. Striped red Apple. Tree hardy, good bearer. January to February.

### YELLOW BELLFLOWER (W)

December to February. Smooth pale yellow skin. Flesh tender, juicy and crisp with slightly sub-acid flavor. Very good. Tree moderately vigorous, regular and excellent bearer.

## HOW TO PRUNE YOUNG APPLE TREES



A 3 year old, 2 year old and 1 year old apple tree before pruning.

A 3 year old, 2 year old and one year old apple tree after pruning. Try not to leave two branches nearly opposite, they will form a bad crotch when the tree is older.

### YELLOW TRANSPARENT (S)

The best extra early Apple for commercial purposes. Reliable bearer, good quality, yellowish white Apples of large size. July to September. Tree comes into bearing very young. One of the best trees to plant with late bearing varieties.

## Crab Apples

The Crab Apples are much smaller than other Apples and differ in that they are decidedly acid. For this last reason they are much desired for preserving and other cooking. Crab Apple jelly is unsurpassed for both color and flavor.

### HYSLOP

Fruit large, dark red, good for cooking. September and October. Tree hardy and reliable.

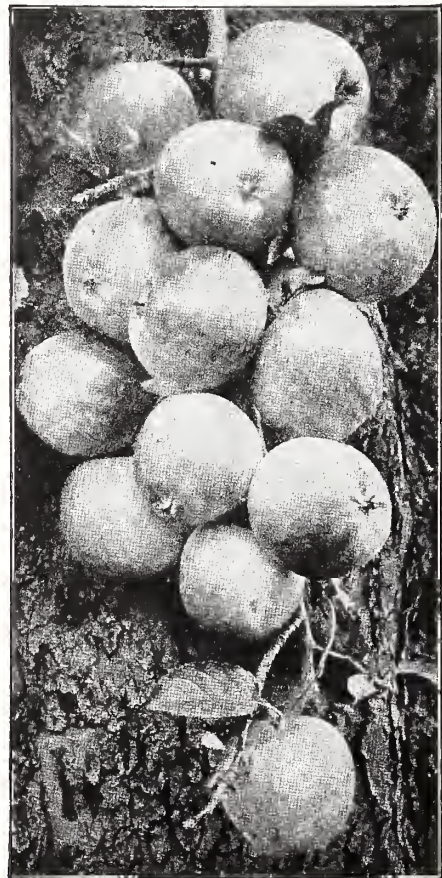
### MARTHA

September to late Fall. Tree vigorous, prolific. Fruit large, bright light red, good quality.

### WHITNEY

One of the most popular Crab varieties. Yellow striped with red. August and early September. Tree young bearer and productive.

Our representatives are sent to help you. You will find them to be of great assistance in planning your orchard and selecting varieties.



Hyslop Crab Apples.





## Pears

### FINE for EATING and CANNING

**T**HE Pear bears early if well cared for. It does best in rich, deep soil. Unlike other fruits it should not be allowed to ripen on the tree, but should be picked green and stored in a dark, cool place, where it will ripen perfectly. European Pears are the finest for quality, but the Japanese are the most prolific.

#### ALBERTINE

Flesh yellow, very good quality. A small green and yellow Pear for canning and pickling. October. European.

#### ANJOU

Tree vigorous and healthy, early to bear. Fruit greenish, crimson blush, medium size. One of the best quality European Pears.

#### BARTLETT

A good commercial, late Summer, European Pear, well known on the market. Large, clear, yellow blushed. Flesh sweet and of very good quality. Tree vigorous, productive, and hardy. Young bearer.

#### BEURRE BOSC

Large, yellow, much russeted, of best quality. Makes poor growth in the nursery row but is hardy, productive, and healthy in the orchard. September to October.

#### BEURRE CLAIRGEAU

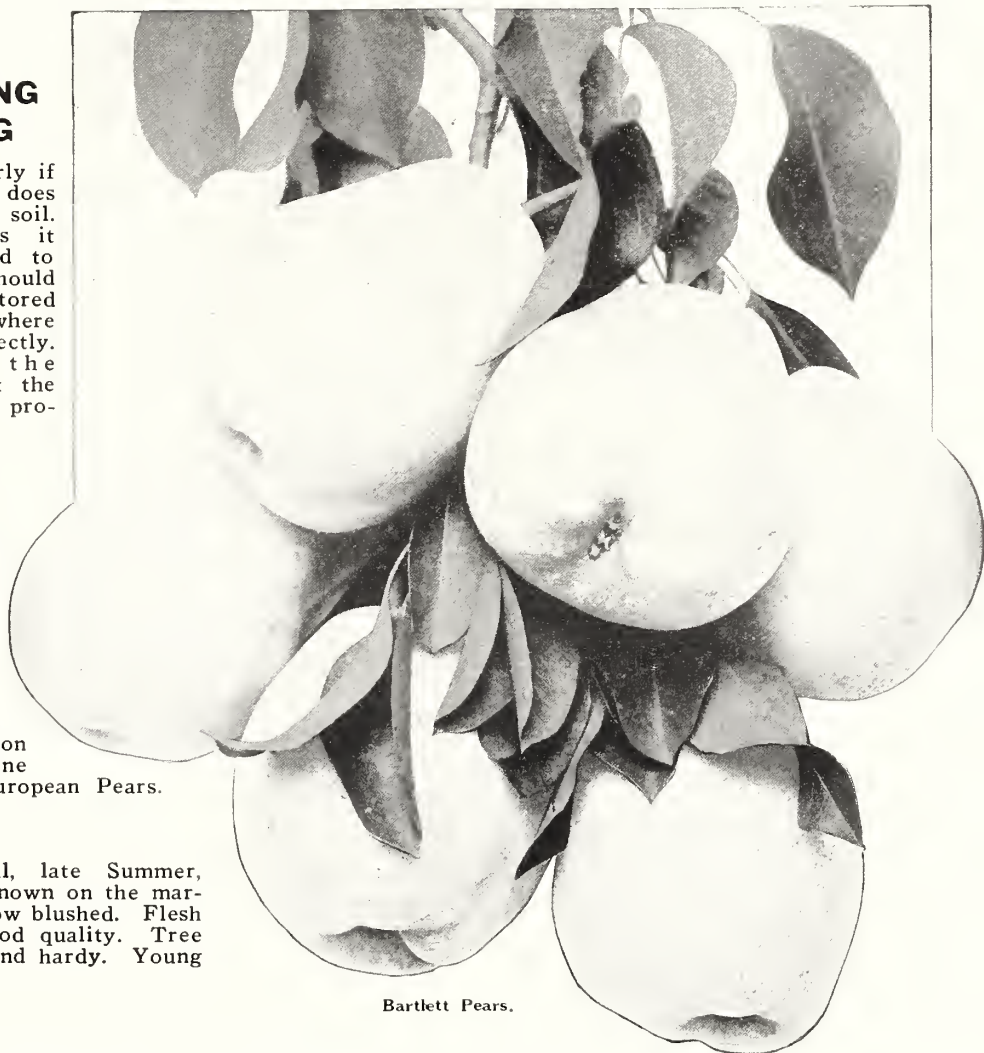
Large yellow shaded with orange and crimson. Good quality. Tree bears young and annually; is very prolific. Fruit more suitable for cooking than for eating. A very valuable variety for commercial orchards for late season fruit.

#### BEURRE GIFFARD

Ripens just before Clapp Favorite when there is a good market demand for Pears. Tree is of average hardiness, vigor, and productiveness. Fruit greenish yellow with dull red flush.

#### CLAPP FAVORITE

August to September. Lemon-yellow faintly splashed with crimson. Very good quality. Usually the first market Pear. Tree very productive, long lived, young and regular bearer, stands cold probably better than any other variety.



Bartlett Pears.

#### DUCHESSE D' ANGOULEME

Very fine heavy bearing Pear. October to November. Greenish yellow. One of the largest Pears and a very good market variety. Tree a strong grower, comes to bear early and regularly.

#### FLEMISH BEAUTY

September to October. Very sweet, large pale yellow. A choice variety as to quality. Tree not an early bearer, stands cold well.

#### GORHAM

A seedling of Bartlett by Josephine de Malines which resembles Bartlett greatly in appearance but ripens about one month later. Tree is vigorous and productive; fruits are large to medium, and have a white, very fine grain, juicy flesh. Equals Bartlett in quality. Very desirable for dessert and market.

#### HOWELL

Early, profuse bearer. Quality very good, flesh sweet, color lemon-yellow, size large. One of the best American Pears.



Duchess Pear.

## PEARS—Continued

### KIEFFER

Large, Japanese Winter Pear. A fine market variety; cross of Bartlett and Chinese Sand Pear. Tree healthy, early bloomer. Succeeds in the South where other varieties will not grow.

### VERY WELL SATISFIED

Lima, Ohio, March 26, 1927

Monroe Nursery,  
Monroe, Michigan

Dear Sirs:

The 67 trees and 50 grape vines we ordered from you last year reached us in good condition. Due to the fact that we were extremely busy at the time these trees and vines were received, it was necessary to heel them in for a period of better than three weeks. Despite the fact that these trees and vines were heeled in for this period of time, all trees and vines leafed out in good shape and did exceptionally well, with the exception of two trees, one of which was planted in soil decidedly unfavorable to tree growth, and the other which had leafed out but finally died for some unknown reason.

We were very well satisfied with the material furnished us, and can honestly recommend your nursery to our friends. You are at liberty to use this letter in any way you desire.

Thanking you for your courtesy and honest dealings, we remain

Yours very truly.

L. S. HINKLE ACCREDITED HATCHERY

LSH—SH Per (Signed) S. HOLTON.

### KOONCE

Medium size, Summer Pear. Yellow with carmine cheek. Heavy bearer, blight resistant. July to August.

### SECKEL

One of the richest, best flavored European Pears. August to October. Small, yellow with red cheek, with much russet. Very free from blight; bears about the fourth year. Late bloomer.

### SHELDON

A fine Pear for eating or cooking. Above medium size, with russet skin and ruddy cheek. Quality very high. Good keeper and shipper and much in demand in the markets. Tree hardy and vigorous.

### VERMONT BEAUTY

Skin brilliant yellow and red. Variety valuable for market; ships and keeps well. Fruit good quality, larger than Seckel. Tree stands severe cold; is very vigorous and healthy. Autumn.

### WILDER EARLY

August. Liberal bearer, medium size, bright yellow with flaming cheek, almost coreless. A good early market Pear.

### WINTER NELIS

One of the best quality Pears. Can be kept until Spring in cold storage. Medium size, yellow, russeted. All trees are top-worked, adding to value of tree, which is very productive and an annual bearer.

## Dwarf Fruit Trees



THE value of small trees for crowded places is little appreciated. True, the dwarf tree requires as much care and attention as a large growing tree but it is peculiarly fitted for many positions where a larger tree will not do at all.

The fruit ripens a little earlier on the dwarf tree and is easily picked because the low, broad heads are accessible from the ground. The tree also bears at a much younger age.

We offer only the following lists of varieties of Apples and Pears worked upon dwarf stock. Please refer to standard tree lists for descriptions.

### Dwarf Apple

Baldwin  
Delicious  
Fameuse  
Grimes Golden  
Jonathan  
Maiden Blush  
McIntosh  
Northern Spy  
Oldenburg

Red Astrachan  
Rhode Island Greening  
Rome Beauty  
Stayman Winesap  
Sweet Bough  
Tolman Sweet  
Wagener  
Wealthy  
Yellow Transparent

### Dwarf Pear

Anjou  
Bartlett  
Beurre Clairgeau  
Clapp Favorite  
Duchesse d'Angouleme  
Howell  
Kieffer

Lawrence  
Louise Bonne de Jersey  
Seckel  
Sheldon  
Vermont Beauty  
Wilder





# Peaches—A Profitable Fruit to Grow

**T**HE PEACH prefers light, well drained soil of sandy texture. The ease with which it is grown, the fact that it comes to bear early, and its comparative freedom from disease, make it very popular. The fruit is delicate, luxuriant, and of incomparable flavor.

## ADMIRAL DEWEY

Very good quality. Ripens same as Triumph. Freestone, yellow, very downy. Tree strong grower, hardy, and productive. July 28th to August 5th.

## ALEXANDER

Medium size, color yellow to greenish white, overlaid with red. Small stone, semi-cling. Tree vigorous and productive. July 20th to 25th.

## BANNER

Very hardy tree, comes to bear young, and is very productive. Fruit large, yellow, crimson cheek, good shipper and keeper, good quality. Pit small and free. September 30th to October 5th.

## BARNARD (Early)

Medium size, yellow with purplish red cheek. Flesh deep yellow, red at stone, which is free. Tree hardy and productive. A good market variety. 1st to 15th of September.

## BELLE (Of Georgia)

Eight days before Elberta. A beautiful white freestone Peach. Very large and of very good quality. Good shipper. Tree rapid grower and prolific. September 1st to 5th.

## BILLMEYER

Our own introduction. A very large yellow freestone Peach, ripening after Early Crawford. Very dark red flush and very small pit. Exceptionally good shipper. This variety is rising in commercial importance as it fills well the needs of commercial orchardists. September 5th to 10th.

## BILYEU

Tree vigorous. Fruit medium size, white with red cheek. Flesh white, sweet, of good quality. Freestone. October 15th to 20th.

## CARMAN

Twenty-four days before Elberta. White, semi-free, large, and good. A beautiful Peach, dark red flushed; fine for fancy trade. Tree very hardy, not susceptible to disease and very productive. August 15th to 20th.

## CHAIRS (Choice)

An improved Crawford. There is no Peach of better quality. A yellow freestone fancy market Peach. Golden



Champion Peaches.

yellow and dull red. Tree large and vigorous; hardy. September 20th to 25th.

## CHAMPION

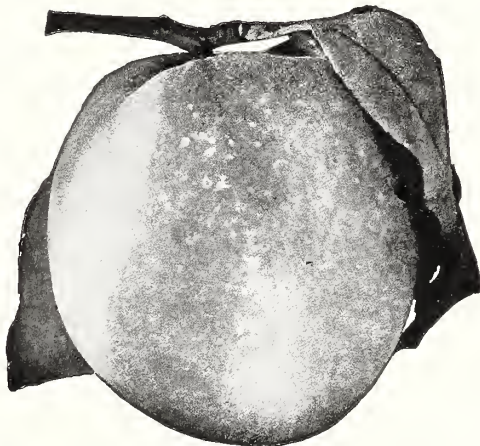
White with red center, semi-free to free. Medium size, very fine quality, honey sweet. Skin cream-white with dark red blush. Tree very productive, large, and vigorous. August 5th to 10th.

## CHILLI (Red Hill)

September 15th to 20th. A vigorously growing, very hardy and productive tree. The fruit is yellow and orange colored, shading to dark red and overlaid with heavy down. A freestone variety with yellow flesh which is red at the pit and which has proved itself to be much in demand wherever marketed. The canning factories also eagerly buy this Peach.

## CHINESE CLING

A delicious seedling Peach. White, medium size, good quality. The parent of many other varieties. August 1st to 5th.



Belle of Georgia Peach.



## PEACHES—Continued

### CROSBY

Yellow, free, and very good. Called the frost-proof Peach. Small, freestone. Tree vigorous, healthy, and productive. September 10th to 15th.

### EARLY CRAWFORD

Probably the most commonly grown, early, yellow-fleshed Peach. Very handsome, skin yellow with dark red blush. Quality unsurpassed, a good Peach for market or home orchard. Tree large and vigorous. September 1st to 10th.

### EARLY ELBERTA

Three days before Elberta. Yellow, freestone, very large, good quality. Tree strong grower with a tendency to thin itself. September 1st to 5th.

### EARLY MICHIGAN

Fruit medium size, cream-white blushed with dull red. Flesh greenish, tinged with red at pit. Freestone, good quality. August 15th to 20th. Tree vigorous and fruitful.

### ELBERTA

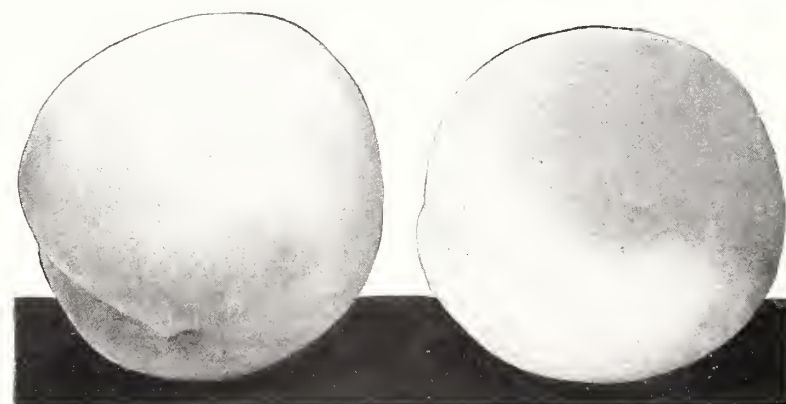
The most widely planted and most popular market Peach. Very adaptable to different soils and climates. Trees always bear well, are very resistant to disease; are large, vigorous, early bearing, and long lived. Fruit is well flavored, yellow fleshed, freestone, very large, and good quality. It is an especially long keeping and good shipping fruit. September 10th to 20th.

### ENGLE (Mammoth)

Tree is more productive than Crawford. Fruit is large and of very good quality; pale yellow with bright red blush. Tree vigorous, hardy and young bearer. September 15th to 20th.

### FITZGERALD

Almost identical with Early Crawford but ripens a few days earlier; is more productive and somewhat hardier. One of the best of the Crawford strain for the commercial orchard. Fruit golden yellow, more or less overspread with dark red. Fine yellow flesh, red at pit. Freestone. Tree medium size, hardy, and prolific. August 25th to September 1st.



Elberta Peach.



Fitzgerald Peach.

### GOLD DROP

A strictly Michigan Peach. Somewhat transparent, golden skin and flesh, very distinctive. Medium size, light red blush, fine flavor. Tree of medium size and vigor, hardy and productive. September 26th to October 1st.

### GREENSBORO

White, semi-free, medium size, fair quality. An attractive Peach, desirable for commercial orchards on account of its good shipping and keeping qualities. Tree large, vigorous and healthy. Early bearing and prolific. July 25th to 30th.

### IREY

August 25th to September 1st. An unusually young bearing variety, producing uniformly large fruit of excellent color. Freestone and an ideal shipper. Tree is fast growing and very hardy. An ideal all round variety and a sure profit provider.

### J. H. HALE

One of the largest Peaches, yellow, freestone, and very good quality. Only twelve years on the market and already Elberta's strongest competitor. Slightly better quality, same beautiful coloring, larger, a better shipper and keeper. Like Elberta in other characteristics. September 5th to 10th.

### KALAMAZOO

Another Elberta competitor, better quality, but not so showy nor productive. Ripens with late Crawford, a week after Elberta. Ordinarily a medium sized Peach but large if properly thinned. Fruit very high quality for eating or cooking. Skin light yellow with pink flush, flesh yellow, freestone. Tree large and vigorous. September 20th to 25th.



**LATE CRAWFORD**

Yellow, freestone, very large and very good. A fine standard variety. Skin yellow, crowded with soft tints of red and orange. A beautiful Peach for fancy trade. Freestone. Tree is adapted to many soils and climates, and is vigorous, hardy and healthy. September 20th to 30th.

**LEMON CLING**

Tree vigorous and highly productive, a regular bearer. Fruit large, lemon-shaped, deep yellow and brownish red. Flesh dark yellow, very good quality. Clingstone. September 20th to 25th.

**LEMON FREE**

Yellow flesh, freestone, lemon-shaped and lemon-colored with pink blush; ripening in midseason. Quality very good. Tree very large, vigorous, and hardy. September 20th to 25th.

**LOCKWOOD**

Three weeks before Early Crawford. Very earliest of yellow freestone Peaches. Large and handsome. Excellent flavor, fine for fancy market. Tree hardy, large, and very productive. This Peach is of our own introduction and of very fast growing popularity. August 5th to 10th.

**MAYFLOWER**

The earliest white Peach, semi-cling. Medium size, fair quality. Tree productive, hardy and healthy. July 15th to 20th.

**MICHIGAN BEAUTY**

Early, abundant, annual bearer. Large, yellow, freestone Peach of excellent quality, a fine keeper. Ripens about October 1st. This is an excellent variety for commercial orchards. It has all the qualities desirable for a market Peach and ripens at a season when there are no other good varieties on the market. Our own introduction.

**NEW PROLIFIC**

Tree exceptionally vigorous, hardy, healthy and productive. Fruit medium size, yellow, freestone, ripening about a week before Elberta. September 1st to 5th.

**OLDMIXON CLING**

A rich luscious white fleshed Peach. Late ripening, and uncommonly handsome. Clingstone. Tree large, vigorous and hardy. September 25th to 30th.

**OLDMIXON FREE**

September 10th to 15th. Very much like Oldmixon Cling though not of quite as good quality. A freestone, however, and ripens two weeks earlier.

**ROCHESTER**

One of the best of early yellow freestone Peaches. A fine orchard variety rapidly coming into wide use. A Crawford strain preceding Early Crawford several days. Large, covered with mottled red blush. Flesh yellow stained with red at the pit, very good quality. August 15th to 26th.



J. H. Hale Peach.

**SALBERTA**

September 28th to October 5th. A highly successful cross between Salwey and Elberta. It combines the size, quality and productiveness of Elberta, with the more profitable season of ripening of Salwey. A freestone, rich yellow and juicy, it has already earned its place on the market.

**SALWEY**

A European Peach. One of the very latest to bear, ripening after nearly all other varieties. Yellow flesh, freestone, skin yellow with brownish red blush. Attractive; good quality. Especially adapted to cooking. Tree very hardy, healthy and productive. October 1st to 15th.

**SMOCK**

Old orchard variety. Not so popular now as in the past. Trees are hardy and productive but fruit is not exceptional as to size, color, or quality. Orange-yellow and dark red. Freestone. October 5th to 10th.

**STUMP (The World)**

An old favorite white fleshed freestone Peach. Not handsome, but making up in quality for its lack in appearance. Creamy white mottled, flushed and splashed with red, freestone. Tree a good grower, hardy, and vigorous. September 25th to October 1st.

**SUPERIOR**

A new Peach rapidly coming into popularity for commercial orchards. A very good keeper and shipper. Yellow, freestone, exceptionally good quality. The tree is hardy, vigorous and an excellent bearer. Ripens just before Smock. October 1st to 5th.



Superior Peaches.

## PEACHES—Continued

### TRIUMPH

A valuable variety for the North. Very satisfactory where the weather is cold. Extra early, yellow flesh, semi-freestone, with very small pit. Dark color, large size when properly thinned. A good shipper and keeper and valuable as an orchard variety because of its season. July 25th to August 5th.

### WEED LATE BARNARD

Medium size, round, yellowish, with purplish

red cheek. Flesh free, deep red at pit. Quality very good. September 10th to 15th.

### WILLIAM FAVORITE

A good yellow cling Peach for market. Tree hardy and productive. September 1st to 10th.

### WILMA

A splendid new variety coming from Elberta and promising to be a close competitor. It is hardy as to wood and blossoms; its growth is strong and stocky, and the foliage is large and colored dark green. It has all the fruitfulness of its parent, the Elberta, and its fruit is high in quality; orange yellow in color with deep red blush, yellow flesh with red rays in the center; freestone, and extra large in size. Flavor excellent and mild. Ten days earlier than Elberta. September 1st to 5th.

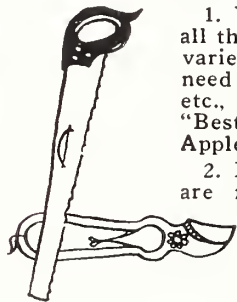
### WONDERFUL

Like the Smock. Yellow with red blush. Flesh yellow, red at pit which is freestone. Quality good. September 30th to October 5th.

### YELLOW ST. JOHN

Much planted in commercial Peach growing sections. One of the earliest of the Crawfords. Freestone, handsome, and of delicious flavor. Tree is vigorous and hardy. August 20th to 25th.

## A FEW POINTERS ON FRUIT GROWING



1. You can have fresh fruit all the time, if you choose your varieties judiciously. If you need information on pruning etc., write for our free book "Best Plan for Planting an Apple Orchard".

2. Lighter and sandier soils are more favorable to early bearing. Heavier soils, having more moisture, are usually more fertile.

3. Plan your tilling and cropping in the orchard to promote growth of fruit buds rather than just tops. Excessive vegetative growth must be kept down if early bearing is favored.

4. One of the commonest faults in fruit tree growing is too much pruning when the trees are small, easy to get at, and the cutting is easy, and not enough when the trees are large and need light and air. Then it is too hard work and is usually neglected. Remember that it is a general rule that the more a tree is cut in the dormant season the more it will grow the following year. Young trees

that are making vigorous growth should be left severely alone aside from cutting out branches that are undesirable. Cut back lightly or not at all when the trees are young if you want early bearing. Of course, all trees should be headed back when set so that the branches correspond with the reduced root system. If the trees are not growing properly they should be cut back from one-half to two-thirds of the past season's growth each year, given clean tillage to the middle of the season at least and, where it is very dry, longer. Where necessary they should be fertilized more heavily.

5. It sometimes pays to try the sod-mulch system of early bearing. It consists briefly of seeding to grain, alfalfa or other perennial forage crops at or before the time the trees are set and then not plowing or cultivating the soil as long as the trees are growing and bearing properly. Once or twice each year the forage is cut and *all of it* left on the land. While the trees are young it is raked and piled around the trees as a mulch to keep the growth killed out surrounding the trees for a distance about twice as far as the branches extend.





# Cherries

**W**E DIVIDE Cherries into two groups, sweet and sour, although some varieties are rather midway between. The Sweet Cherry has the large leaves and tree, and makes a fine ornament, but generally is not so productive of fruit, while the Sour Cherry is a heavy producer at an early age. Its fruit is very valuable for canning and cooking of all sorts. Either sort of tree is satisfactory for the commercial or home orchard.

## Sweet Cherries

### BING

A large sweet Cherry of very high quality. Color very dark red. Tree large, vigorous and productive.

### BLACK TARTARIAN

One of the best sweet commercial Cherries for the northern states. Very adaptable to soils and climates. Very fruitful, healthy, robust trees, bearing crops regularly. Not susceptible to disease. Purplish red Cherries of medium size and excellent quality.

### DOWNER (Late Red)

An excellent late sweet Cherry of fine flavor. Good for eating. Comes after nearly all other Cherries are gone. Color light to dark red with amber background. Tree productive.

### GOV. WOOD

A fine variety for the home orchard. Vigorous early bearing trees. Cherries crimson on yellowish white background. Flesh soft, sweet, and very good quality.

### IDA

Handsome, large, light red Cherry. The tree is an early prolific bearer of full crops.



Black Tartarian Cherry.

### LAMBERT

One of the handsomest dark sweet Cherries. Flesh and flavor excellent with the color of dark wine verging on black. The tree is strong, vigorous and healthy; usually fruitful and regular in bearing. Midseason.

### LATE DUKE

Is an offspring of May Duke ripening from two weeks to a month earlier. The large size, dark color, and early season of the fruit recommend it, as do the vigor, health, and fruitfulness of the tree. Tender flesh; good quality.

### MAY DUKE

One of the oldest, most popular Cherries. Fruitful, hardy, vigorous, and healthy. Fruit early, large, dark red and very good quality. A very good orchard variety were it not that Cherries require several pickings. This is an asset, however, in a tree for a home orchard.



Early Richmond Cherry.



## CHERRIES—Continued

### NAPOLEON

The leading firm-fleshed sweet Cherry. Large size, handsome. Excellent for eating, cooking, or canning. Also a good keeper and shipper. Trees are very productive, come into bearing early, and are hardy, vigorous and healthy.

### SCHMIDT

One of the largest black sweet Cherries. Of extra good quality and well suited to commercial orchards. Midseason. Tree large, vigorous, and productive.

### WINDSOR

A standard late sweet Cherry and one of the most profitable of the hard-fleshed Cherries. Fruit is dark red to black of very good quality and stands shipping well. The trees are said to be the hardiest of the sweet Cherries, are free from disease and very fruitful, but do not bear young.

### YELLOW SPANISH

Another very excellent sweet Cherry, a close competitor of Windsor. Trees are vigorous, large, bear abundantly and early in life. Fruit is bright and amber yellow with red blush. This variety is rapidly growing in popularity both in commercial and home orchards. Midseason.

## Sour Cherries

### BALDWIN

Fruit ripens early and is very dark red. One of the sweetest and richest of the Morellos. Tree vigorous.

### DYEHOUSE

A week earlier than Early Richmond, to which it is near kin. It has a brighter, clearer color and is slightly smaller in size. Tree small and vigorous.

### EARLY RICHMOND

One of the leading sour Cherries and the earliest of the good ones. Cherries are light or dark red, medium size, and fair in quality. Used for canning. Can be grown profitably in almost any part of the country.

### ENGLISH MORELLO

The standard late sour Cherry of America. For home, market, and canning factory uses, not for eating. Large dark red, almost black. Trees small, vigorous, and productive.

### KOONTZ

Special market variety, very large dark red fruit, slightly acid. Last of June. Strong growing, good bearing tree.

### MONTMORENCY

Of this variety we are growing an exceptionally large fruiting strain, known as the "Farnsworth Strain." This strain combines large fruit with the usual free bearing habits of Montmorency and is much to be preferred over the common variety or the Large Montmorency, which is a shy bearer.

Its fruit is large, round, and dark red. The slightly acid flesh is very tender and of good quality. Ripens late June, 10 days later than Early Richmond.

Tree is vigorous, hardy, and disease resistant.

### WRAGG

Very much like English Morello but have larger, later Cherries and tree is hardier.

## Plums

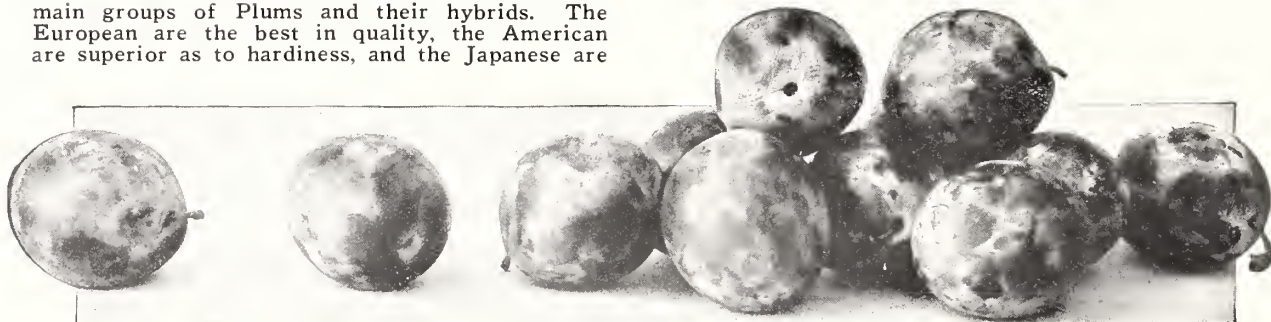


**T**HE PLUM needs rich soil. It is equally suited to commercial orchard and to home garden planting. An excellent plan is to plant Plum trees 25 feet apart in an orchard of late-bearing Apple trees. Some Plum varieties habitually overbear and should always be thinned to increase the size of fruit. There are three

main groups of Plums and their hybrids. The European are the best in quality, the American are superior as to hardiness, and the Japanese are

the earliest bearers.

The American class of Plums, besides standard varieties, contains two sub-classes, namely: New Minnesota Hybrids and those of Professor Hansen of South Dakota. These new introductions are most notable because of their early bearing characteristics, some fruiting even in the nursery row. They are the results of crossing our native American Plums with some of the Japanese varieties and are of such hardiness that they are now suc-



Shropshire Damson Plums.





cessfully fruited in several points of North Dakota and Manitoba. The taste is superior to that of California grown Plums, which they resemble in appearance. Furthermore, they are extremely productive, frequently bearing fruit when but three or four years old.

## European Plums

### BRADSHAW

One of the most popular orchard varieties. Bears regularly and heavily. Very resistant to scale. Fruit midseason, dark reddish purple, large, attractive and good shipper and keeper. Stone semi-free.

### FELLENBERG: See Italian Prune

### GERMAN PRUNE

Large, vigorous, healthy, productive tree. Fruit small; fine for drying or cooking, tart, freestone, dark purple.

### GOLDEN DROP (Coe)

A long keeping European Plum fit for eating, cooking or drying. Light golden color, very fine flavor, freestone. Tree vigorous.

### GRAND DUKE

The favorite late shipping Plum for the northern states. Tree slow to come to bear but hardy, very prolific, regular bearer. Unusually large, dark purple, good flavored fruit; clingstone.

### GREEN GAGE (Reine Claude)

Tree small, very prolific. A profitable market variety. Fruit golden, very good quality, medium size. Semi-cling.

### GUEII

One of the best all around European Plums. A very popular orchard variety, bearing abundant crops early in life. Fruit dark purple, medium size, fair quality, sometimes free and sometimes clingstone. Midseason.

### HUNGARIAN PRUNE: See Pond

### ITALIAN PRUNE (Fellenberg)

Tree large, hardy, abundant regular bearer. Fruit purplish black, large, freestone. Fine flavored, for eating, cooking, or drying. Good keeper and shipper.

### LOMBARD

Probably the most widely grown Plum. Very adaptable as to soil and climate, constant prolific bearer. Fruit medium size, dark purplish red, fair quality, stone nearly free.

### MONARCH

Beautiful purple Plum above medium size. Clingstone. Good quality all-purpose Plum. Tree medium size and vigorous.

### POND (Hungarian Prune)

Late bearer, purplish red, fair quality. Very large, beautiful appearance. Stone semi-free to free. Tree medium size and hardy.

### REINE CLAUDE: See Green Gage

### SHIPPER (Pride)

Fruit dark purple, semi-cling, very good shipper and keeper. Tree large and productive.

### SHROPSHIRE (Damson)

Enormously productive tree, easy to care for. Fruit dark purple, clingstone, excellent quality. A very good orchard variety.



Bradshaw Plums.

### YELLOW EGG

Very handsome fruit. One of the largest yellow Plums, good quality for cooking; stone almost free. Tree large, vigorous and productive.

### YELLOW GAGE

Of very good quality, sweet and juicy. Large, and yellow. Most desirable tree for the home orchard.

## Japanese Plums

### ABUNDANCE

One of the oldest and best known varieties. Tree is very hardy and productive. The large lemon-yellow fruit is overlaid with heavy bloom and is of excellent quality.

### BURBANK

A Japanese Plum of very good quality, handsomely colored, dark red over yellow brown. Good shipper and keeper, is not susceptible to disease and is very hardy for a Japanese Plum.

### CLIMAX

A Japanese hybrid. Tree large and vigorous. Fruit season early. Fruit beautiful dark wine color, large stone, semi-cling.

### RED JUNE

Fruit red, medium size, good quality for dessert or cooking and a good shipper. Tree vigorous, hardy, healthy and productive.

### SATSUMA

Deep red skin and flesh. Good for dessert or cooking, keeps and ships well; semi-cling. Tree above average for health, size and productiveness.

### WICKSON

Probably the largest Plum. Flavor and quality good, clingstone. Tree medium to large, late bearer, healthy and productive.

## Minnesota and Prof. Hansen Varieties

### COMPASS—Cherry Plum

An absolutely hardy, wonderfully productive tree. In shape, size and coloring of the fruit, the characteristics of both Cherry and Plum are recognized. Color bright red, becoming a rich, dark garnet when well ripened. Valuable for canning and preserving.



## PLUMS—Continued

### GOLDEN ROD—Minnesota

A distinct departure from the usual type of Plum. Because of its contrast with other Plums, its large, clear yellow fruit is very attractive. Firmness and excellent shipping qualities make this a good commercial variety.

### KAHINTA—Hansen Hybrid

The roundish, slightly oval fruit is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch in diameter and of dark red color. A freestone variety with thin skin and firm, yellow, sweet flesh of fine quality. Tree bears young and very heavy.

### MONITOR—Minnesota

Exceptionally large fruit of dark red color. The flesh is tender, sweet and juicy but also very firm. Tree is vigorous of upright growth. A very good variety for the orchard as well as for home use.

### OPATA—Hansen Cherry Plum

A very hardy tree of spreading growing habits and a heavy bearer. The fruit is deep purple red, splashed with green. Its flesh deep green, firm and of excellent quality. Small pit.

### SAPA—Hansen Cherry Plum

Tree a dwarf but rapid grower. Color of fruit similar to Opata, but the flesh is dark purple and has a rich flavor. Small pit. Fine for canning and pies.

### TOKA—Hansen Hybrid

A cross between the Americana Plum and the Chinese fragrant Apricot. The tree is remarkably strong and vigorous and bears early. The large fruit is dark red in color, firm and a good shipper.

## TONKA--Minnesota

A very hardy and productive variety bearing large yellow fruit overlaid with red, freestone when fully ripened, having firm flesh which is sweetly flavored. A very good variety, ripening about August 15th. A good keeper and shipper.

## UNDERWOOD—Minnesota

A very hardy strong growing tree bearing large fruit very early. Fruit is attractive dark red with fairly firm juicy flesh and small pit. Clingstone.

## WANETA—Hansen Hybrid

A wonderful large new Plum, the latest addition of Prof. Hansen's Hybrids, who has the following to say about it: "My belief is that in this variety I have combined the best points of the Native and Japanese Plums. It is probably the largest of 10,000 seedlings. In 1912 the size here at Brookings, South Dakota, was two inches in diameter, weighing about two ounces."

The fruit is colored deep red and has a delicious flavor. Tree hardy and very productive.

## WINONA—Minnesota

Tree vigorous and spreading but compact growing. Very hardy and bearing regularly. The large yellowish fruit turns red when ripe and is very juicy and sweet. A semi-clingstone of very good quality.

## ZUMBRA—Minnesota Cherry Plum

An extremely hardy variety bearing fruit similar to the black sweet Cherries. The fruit is nearly one inch in diameter, of a very dark, almost black color. The flesh is firm, sometimes tinged with red when fully matured. A slow growing and rather dwarf tree, but of early bearing and extremely productive habit.

## Apricots

**A**PRICOTS come at a season between Cherries and Peaches. They are bright yellow, sometimes blush with flesh pink. The flesh is delicate and sweet. The daintiness of this fruit makes it worthy of more consideration. By proper cultivation it is as hardy and productive as the Peach.

### ALEXANDER

Sweet and juicy, medium to large, oblong, with orange-yellow skin spotted with red. A Russian variety of good quality, freestone. Tree a good bearer. 1st of July.

### ALEXIS

A large fruit. Yellow with red blush. Quality very good. July 10th.

### EARLY GOLDEN

Small, nearly smooth skin, pale orange. Flesh sweet, very good quality. Freestone. Kernel of pit sweet. July 15th.

### LAMALE

Large, round, deep yellow with red cheek; brisk flavor and high quality. The fruit matures about July 10th to 15th and the whole tree may be picked at one time, which is a decided advantage when fruit is to be preserved. Also delicious for dessert.

### MONTGAMET

Small, round, deep yellow Apricot with reddish



Lamale Apricots.

flesh, brisk flavor and good quality; excellent for preserving. July 5th.

## PEACH

Very large, rounded, yellowish-orange with dark brown cheek. Last of July to 1st of August.

## ROYAL

Medium to large, round-oval, dull yellow with faint red blush. Flesh juicy, sweet, with high flavor. July 25th.





## Quinces

Fine for canning. Quince preserve is highly esteemed by all. The tree is hardy, free-bearing and remarkably disease-resistant.

### BOURGEAT

Large golden yellow, skin smooth and fragrant. Flesh tender and of very good quality. Strong productive tree. Late Autumn.

### CHAMPION

Large bright yellow, tender, and delicate Quince of good quality. Tree very prolific and a young bearer. Very suitable for commercial orchards as fruit keeps and ships well. Midseason.

### ORANGE (Apple)

Large, with fine golden, firm flesh of excellent flavor. Tree prolific. Ripens soon after mid-autumn.

### REA (Mammoth)

Larger than the Orange Quince. Quality excellent. Tree strong, bears before midseason.



Orange Quince.

apricot-like flesh; a deep red color and pleasant flavor. Early September.

### HUNT TAWNEY

Medium size, dark red cheek on pale orange. Flesh deep orange, rich, juicy, good. One of the earliest nectarines, fruiting three weeks before the close of Summer.

### RED ROMAN

Large fruit, roundish, greenish yellow with reddish brown cheek. Flesh high flavored and rich; color greenish yellow, red at stone. September.

## Nectarines

The most delicate and finest of the stone fruits. The skin is smooth and thin, the flesh somewhat resembles that of a peach, but is superior in every way.

### BOSTON

Large, handsome, round-oval, bright yellow

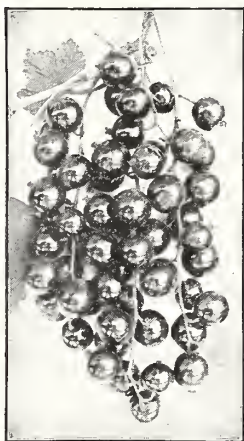
## VINES, SMALL FRUITS AND ROOTS

### Currants

These are valuable plants, for the commercial orchardist as well as the home gardener. The fruit hangs well on the bush and may be picked when convenient. The bushes are small and take up but very little room. Jelly, conserves and pies of Currants are very delicious.

As Black Currants are entirely prohibited by Federal Quarantine, we do not sell them.

Further quarantines prohibit us from shipping Currants into any of the states west of the Mississippi River, into the New England States or into the States of Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Okla-



Perfection Currants.

homa, West Virginia, some parts of New York State and the District of Columbia.

### CHERRY

Very large dark red berries. Quite acid. Growth is tall and luxuriant. Bush very prolific.

### FAY (Prolific)

Fruit large, dark red. Flavor mild. A very good market variety. Midseason.

### PERFECTION

A cross of Fay and White Grape. A bright red, larger than Fay. Flavor mild and rich. One of the most productive Currants and probably the best market variety.

### WHITE GRAPE

Large, excellent quality. Spreading vigorous bush.

### WILDER

Mild flavor, fine quality. Berries very large, light red. Bush a vigorous upright grower.



## Gooseberries

The green fruit is very desirable for culinary purposes, the excellence of Gooseberry pies is well known. The ripe berries are a fine dessert fruit. The bushes are small, easily cared for, and pay good returns to the commercial planter.

The same Quarantines are in force for Gooseberries as for Currants.

### DOWNING

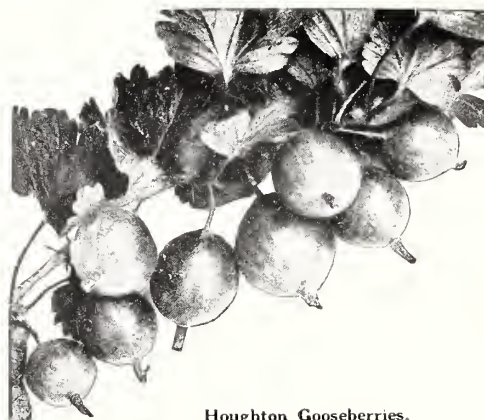
Medium to large, pale green. Quality good. Upright productive bush. Midseason. The most widely grown variety.

### HOUGHTON

Small dull reddish brown fruit, tender, juicy, sweet, and pleasant, ripening soon after midsummer. Profuse bearer.

### PEARL

Almost exactly like Downing but said to be superior in some localities.



Houghton Gooseberries.

### RED JACKET (Josselyn)

Medium size, oval, smooth, good flavor. Prolific, bushes bearing very early. Bush a vigorous grower.

## Grapes—Bear Every Year

The Grape is an ancient fruit known as far back as civilization extends. It is adapted to nearly every soil and climate, and will grow in any situation. It climbs on fences and trellises, and covers arbors and pergolas. Its fruitfulness is mainly dependent upon proper care, and when rightly

tended it returns good profits to the owner. The uses of the fruit are legion. The Grape is a necessity in every garden.

### AGAWAM

Rogers' hybrid. Large in bunch and berry. Rich, sweet, and very handsome. Color red. Long keeping. Self-fertile. Vine vigorous, hardy, and productive. Fruit ripens soon after Concord, keeps till January.

### BRIGHTON

A good commercial variety, but self-sterile. A red Grape, handsome, and high in quality. Certain to ripen, being earlier than Concord. Vigorous growing, productive, and adaptable as to soils.

### CACO

A new variety which has been derived from Catawba and Concord, and combining the good qualities of both its parents, so that now it is known as the very best red Grape grown. The vine is strong and vigorous, untouched by disease of any kind, and bears very young, usually showing fruit the second year. The large, handsome fruit is borne in complete bunches and is of a rich wine-red color. The flesh is tender, sweet and delightfully flavored.

### CAMPBELL EARLY

A black Grape of high quality, not acid and very sweet. Ripens 14 days before Concord. Large attractive bunches and berries, keeping and shipping well. Vine quite hardy and productive.

### CATAWBA

A little later than Concord but a very popular Grape. The best keeping commercial type, often lasting until March. Vine big, hardy, and productive. Color dark purplish-red. Quality extra fine, bringing premium prices on the market.



Concord Grapes.





## CONCORD

The most widely known Grape in America. 75 per cent or more of all the Grapes grown east of the Rockies are Concord. This is due to excellent quality and the fact that this variety is most adaptable to a great many localities. It is very fruitful, bearing heavily every year, is hardy, and early ripening, making it satisfactory for the North where seasons are short. Bunches and berries are of good size and color.

## DELAWARE

One of the highest quality Grapes. The standard of comparison. Stands climatic conditions better than all other varieties; flourishes on most soils; ships well and is more immune to disease than most other commercial varieties. Vines are small, requiring close planting. This is one of the best table Grapes often bringing twice the price of Concord. Color light red. Ripens a few days before Concord.

## DIAMOND

A green Grape almost unsurpassed in quality and beauty. Early, hardy, productive, vigorous vine.

## EATON

An offspring of Concord, better in appearance but not so good in flavor. Ripens a few days before Concord. Ships well. Berries and clusters, large and black. Vine healthy, vigorous, hardy and productive.

**GREEN MOUNTAIN:** See Winchell

**MOORE DIAMOND:** See Diamond

## MOORE EARLY

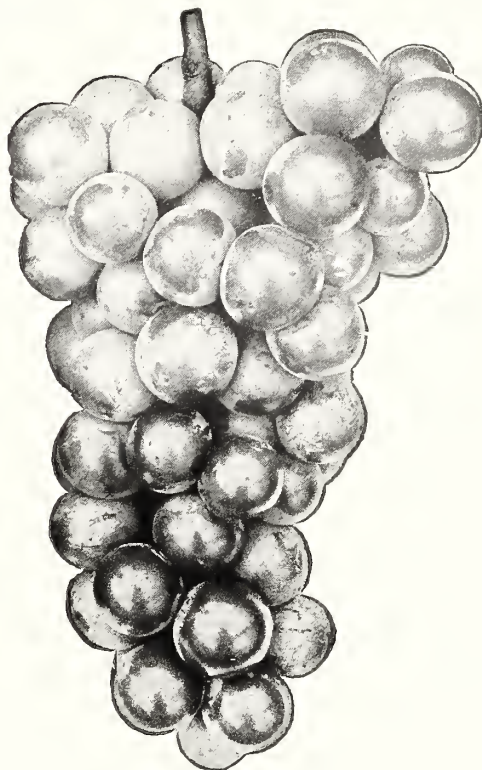
A Concord variety but two weeks earlier than its parent. One of the best of its season, especially recommended for the North. Large, black berries.

## NIAGARA

The Concord of green Grapes. Will stand a large range of soils and climates. Probably the best green Grape for the commercial vineyard.



Moore Early Grape.



Niagara Grapes.

Vine very hardy and productive. Fruit ripens midseason with Concord. Bunches and berries large and of good quality.

## SALEM

Rogers' hybrid. Early, hardy, vigorous, and fairly productive. Fruit large, dark red, of high quality for table and cooking. A good keeper and shipper.

## WINCHELL (Green Mountain)

Very early green Grape of quality, ranking among the best of any color. A good market Grape for the North where it is the standard green Grape. Fruit keeps and ships well. Vine vigorous, hardy, and productive.

## WORDEN

A variety of Concord origin, ripening 10 to 14 days earlier and having larger berries of better quality. It is quite as hardy and healthy as Concord. Color dark purple.

## Blackberries

**T**HESE can be planted and will produce in even the poorest of soils. Thorough cultivation, however, will greatly benefit them. Fine for eating and canning.

## BLOWERS

A large, clean, bright berry of exceptionally good quality, with no perceptible core when fully developed. This is a first-class shipper, standing up well in the market for several days. The season of ripening is from the middle of July until frost with the bulk of the crop maturing in August. The bushes are upright growers, are very hardy and enormously productive.



## BLACKBERRIES—Continued

### ELDORADO

An early to medium season berry of great merit. The bushes are hardy and very productive. The berries are large, jet-black, borne in large clusters and ripen well together. They are sweet and melting, have no hard core and keep for 8 to 10 days after picking without quality impaired. We consider this the best variety for home and market use.

### MERSEREAU

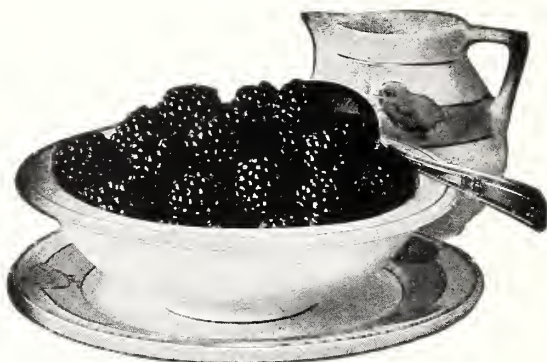
A dependable variety for market and home. Plant tall and vigorous. Fruit late mid-season, prolific, excellent quality.

### RATHBUN

A very large berry of jet-black color, without hard core and with very small seeds. Ripening early with rich aroma. Exceptional quality.

### SNYDER

A very popular early variety, possibly the hardiest of all, and very productive. The berries are of medium size, sweet, melting and delicious.



Children love fresh Blackberries.

## Dewberries

### LUCRETIA

A perfectly hardy, healthy and remarkably productive berry with large showy flowers. The fruit, which often is 1½ inch long, ripens early, is jet-black and highly flavored.

## Raspberries—MUCH IN DEMAND

**M**OST prominent of the bush fruits are the Raspberries. They are extremely valuable both to the market producer and to the home. The fruits are borne early on strong, vigorous, hardy plants. Their flavor and general excellence make them a first choice for the fruit-lover; the red and yellow varieties being especially esteemed as a dessert. Raspberry pies, jams, and jells need no comment.

### COLUMBIAN (Tip-plants)

American Blackcap. Large round black berries, moderately juicy, nearly sweet. Very prolific, tall vigorous canes, midseason.

### CUMBERLAND (Tip-plants)

American Blackcap. Very large, oval, glossy black, firm fruit of best quality. Borne early. A standard variety.



Cumberland Raspberry.

### CUTHBERT (Sucker plants)

Red. A very well known sort of high quality. A good shipper. Cuthbert is the most commonly grown red Raspberry. Is well adapted to many soils and climates. Plants are very healthy and productive.

### GOLDEN QUEEN (Sucker plants)

Clear amber yellow; of highest quality. The best of its class. This variety is probably a sport of Cuthbert. Berries are slightly richer and more delicately flavored.

### KANSAS

American Blackcap. Large, round, black berries. Very firm and moderately juicy. Bush very hardy.

### LATHAM (Sucker Plants)

#### The Sensational Addition to the Raspberry Family

This relatively new variety, which has been available in quantity only for the last few years, has made good wherever planted. The reports from State Experiment Stations and reliable fruit growers alike, are all full of enthusiasm over the remarkable qualities of this Raspberry.

It is reported to be outcropping all other varieties, at least 50 per cent, with a ratio of 2 to 1 in many localities.

The financial returns and preference of canning factories for *The Redpath Strain of Latham Raspberries* make it imperative for every fruit grower to get in a planting as soon as possible.

The large, brilliant red berries are a delight on the table and being of exceptional hardiness, it is the ideal variety for home use as well.

### RANERE (St. Regis) (Sucker plants)

Color bright crimson, firm, rich and delicious, and a splendid shipper. The canes will endure the severest cold without injury. Everbearing and exceptionally prolific.

### ST. REGIS: See Ranere

### PLUM FARMER

American Blackcap. Perfectly hardy; and excellent grower; very productive. Crop ripens evenly; berries are large and of excellent quality for market.





## Strawberries

### For Big Yields in Small Space



One of the earliest and most satisfactory fruits is the Strawberry. The luscious berries come at a time when there is a dearth of fresh fruit and amply fill the place of the sole fruit of the season.

Varieties with so-called "Perfect" flowers may be planted alone, but those with "Imperfect" flowers must be planted with "Perfect" flowered plants to insure the setting of fruit.

In this respect it should be borne in mind to plant varieties blooming at the same time.

### Strawberries—Everbearing

These varieties will produce berries from June until frost.

#### MASTODON

According to reports from Berry-growing sections, Mastodon is absolutely the last word in Everbearing Strawberries. The large, beautifully colored berries are of a delicious flavor and we have information on file stating that eighteen berries have filled a quart box.

It is outselling other varieties on the market and is so productive that, though bearing a full crop in June and continuing throughout the Summer, its Fall crop is larger than the June crop of many other varieties.

The plant is exceptionally vigorous and said to be the strongest grower yet developed.

#### PROGRESSIVE

Of the score or more Everbearing Strawberries introduced in recent years, Progressive has been the reliable stand-by. Its outstanding characteristics are hardiness, freedom from disease, and handsome, well flavored fruit. The plants begin producing in June, continue throughout the Summer and produce a very nice crop again in the Fall. Fruit matures early and varies considerably in size.

### Strawberries—Standard

#### AROMA

Perfect flowering. A good commercial variety. Plants vigorous and healthy; make runners freely. Fruit late, large, bright crimson with light red flesh. Good quality.

#### BRANDYWINE

Perfect flowering. Plants vigorous, and pro-

#### HOW TO PLANT STRAWBERRIES



TOO DEEP

TOO SHALLOW

JUST RIGHT



Aroma Strawberry.

ductive; runners very abundant. Fruit late, large, firm; color deep crimson with dark flesh; quality very good.

#### BUBACH

Imperfect flowering. An excellent market variety; plants vigorous, healthy, and productive. Fruit glossy bright crimson with red flesh. Late. Quality very good. Should be planted with Aroma, Brandywine, Gandy, or Nick Ohmer.

#### DR. BURRILL

Perfect flowering. A very promising commercial variety. Plants numerous, intermediate in vigor, healthy, and productive. Fruit midseason; large and regular; medium to dark red, with medium red flesh. Quality good.

#### DUNLAP (Senator Dunlap)

Perfect flowering. A favorite market variety. Plants very numerous, vigorous, healthy, and very productive. Fruit very large, midseason; colored light and dark scarlet. Quality very good.

#### GANDY

Perfect flowering. A standard market variety with handsome, deep red, firm fruit of good quality, reaching the market at the very close of the Strawberry season. An excellent canning variety. Plants vigorous, low, spreading, and productive. Late.

#### GIBSON

Perfect flowering. A strong growing variety which does equally well on heavy or light soils. Heavy fruiting, large berries, and delicious flavor make this a variety of outstanding value. Excellent for canning as it retains its color, firmness, and flavor throughout Winter. Midseason.



## STRAWBERRIES—Continued

### HAVERLAND

Imperfect flowering. For many years a favorite in home-gardens and for local market trade. The crop ripens over a long season; the plant is very hardy, productive, large, upright, vigorous, and healthy. Fruit midseason, medium to large; light scarlet; flesh light red. This should be planted with Dr. Burrill, Dunlap or Gibson.

### MICHEL (Michel Early)

Perfect flowering. A standard southern variety, vigorous, and forming many runners. Fruit early, medium sized; dull scarlet; flesh light red, firm, and fair in quality.

### NICK OHMER

Perfect flowering. A favorite market variety for the West. Plants large, vigorous, productive; and make runners freely. Fruit midseason, large dark crimson, glossy; flesh red, well flavored. Berries very attractive.

### PREMIER

Perfect flowering. An extra early, heavy bearing variety and sure money-maker. Berries are large, of uniform size and shape of the finest quality. The plant is a strong grower and very hardy.

### SAMPLE

Imperfect flowering. A medium-late sort, covering a long period of fruiting. Berries are large and regular, medium firm, well flavored, and of light color. Should be planted with Aroma, Brandywine.

### SENATOR DUNLAP: See Dunlap

### WARFIELD

Imperfect flowering. An especially good variety for the middle West, being prized for its hardy, healthy, and productive plant. The fruits are especially well-liked by canners, as they retain their color, shape, and flavor very well. Plants are vigorous, and make runners very freely. Fruit early to midseason. Medium size, dark red, well flavored; quality very good. Should be planted with Aroma, Brandywine, Gandy, or Nick Ohmer.

## Asparagus—The Health Food

A delicacy coming early from the vegetable garden. Its desirability depends much on the variety planted and the care used in planting. The plants should not be laid deep in the ground, but planted like any other root. The long white stalks can then be obtained by hilling up around the crowns. An excess of fertilizer is recommended to give greatest success in producing the tender shoots. The beds should always be heavily mulched with manure on the approach of Winter.

### COLUMBIAN MAMMOTH WHITE

A distinct variety of strong vigorous growth, producing very large white shoots which retain their color well under favorable weather conditions.

### CONOVER COLOSSAL

Very large, green shoots, appearing very thickly. A good standard variety.

### GIANT ARGENTEUIL

A French variety of fine quality, the white shoots appearing very early in the season.

### MARTHA WASHINGTON

A new variety gaining very rapidly in popularity. It was originated by Prof. Norton of the U. S. D. A. The stalks are large and tender, and have green tips. Plants are very productive.

### PALMETTO

A southern variety of well merited popularity. A good yielder, and very early.



Martha Washington Asparagus.



Rhubarb.

## Rhubarb

Often called Wine-plant or Pie-plant. The long, tender stems are quite acid to the taste and make fine pies. It is one of the earliest products from the garden.

### MYATT LINNAEUS

One of the best varieties, having long tender stalks of mild flavor; neither stringy nor tough.

### VICTORIA

A good producer of medium sized stalks which are very tender and well-flavored.

**We Grade Our  
Fruit Trees by  
Both Height and  
Diameter**





# INDEX

## Botanical Index

Abies .....	41	Diervilla .....	8	Oxydendron .....	26
Acanthopanax .....	5	Digitalis .....	52	Pachysandra .....	54
Acer .....	20, 21	Dioscorea .....	32	Paeonia .....	55, 56
Achillea .....	48	Diospyros .....	24	Papaver .....	56
Aesculus .....	21	Echinacea .....	52	Penstemon .....	56
Agrostemma .....	48	Echinops .....	52	Periploca .....	52
Ailanthus .....	22	Eleagnus .....	8, 9	Pharlaris .....	55
Akebia .....	31	Eryngium .....	52	Philadelphus .....	12, 13
Allyssum .....	49	Euonymus .....	9, 47	Phlox .....	57
Alnus .....	22	Exochorda .....	9	Physalis .....	57
Althea .....	49	Fagus .....	24	Physocarpus .....	13
Amelanchier .....	5	Fatsia .....	24	Physostegia .....	57
Amorpha .....	5	Forsythia .....	9	Picea .....	43
Ampelopsis .....	31	Fraxinus .....	24	Pinus .....	43, 44
Amygdalus (See also Prunus) .....	22	Gaillardia .....	52	Platanus .....	26
Anchusa .....	49	Galanthus .....	62	Platycodon .....	57
Anthemis .....	49	Ginkgo .....	24	Polemonium .....	57
Aquilegia .....	49	Gladiolus .....	61	Polygonum .....	32
Arabis .....	49	Gleditsia .....	24	Populus .....	26, 27
Aralia .....	22	Gymnocladus .....	24	Potentilla .....	13
Aristolochia .....	31	Gypsophila .....	52	Primula .....	57
Aronia .....	5, 6	Halesia .....	10	Prunus .....	13, 27
Artemisia .....	49	Hamamelis .....	10	Ptelia .....	24
Arundo .....	49	Helenium .....	52	Pueraria .....	32
Aster .....	49, 50	Helianthemum .....	53	Pyrethrum (See Chrysanthemum)	
Baptisia .....	50	Heliopsis .....	53	Quercus .....	27
Bellis .....	50	Hemerocallis .....	53	Retinospora .....	44
Benzoin .....	6	Hesperis .....	53	Rhamnus .....	13
Berberis .....	6	Heuchera .....	53	Rhododendron .....	47
Betula .....	22	Hibiscus .....	10	Rhodotypos .....	13
Bignonia .....	31	Hicoria .....	29	Rhus .....	13, 14
Bocconia .....	50	Hosta .....	53	Ribes .....	14
Boltonia .....	50	Hydrangea .....	10	Robinia .....	14, 28
Buddleia .....	6	Hypericum .....	10	Rosa .....	33-39
Caladium .....	61	Iberis .....	53	Rudbeckia .....	57
Calycanthus .....	6	Incarvillea .....	53	Salix .....	28
Campanula .....	50	Iris .....	53, 54	Salvia .....	57
Canna .....	61	Juglans .....	29	Sambucus .....	14
Caragana .....	6	Juniperus .....	41, 42, 43	Saponaria .....	57
Carpinus .....	22	Kalmia .....	47	Sassafras .....	57
Caryopteris .....	6	Kerria .....	10	Sedum .....	57, 58
Catalpa .....	22	Kniphofia .....	54	Sorbaria .....	14
Celastrus .....	31	Koeleruteria .....	25	Sorbus .....	28
Celtis .....	23	Laburnum .....	25	Spiraea .....	15, 16
Centaurea .....	50	Lathyrus .....	54	Stephanandra .....	16
Cephalanthus .....	6	Lavandula .....	54	Stokesia .....	58
Cerastium .....	50	Lepedeza .....	11	Symphoricarpos .....	16
Cercis .....	23	Liatris .....	54	Syringa .....	16, 17
Cheiranthus .....	50	Ligustrum .....	11	Tamarix .....	17
Chelone .....	51	Lilium .....	62	Taxus .....	44, 45
Chionanthus .....	6	Landra (See Benzoin)		Thalictrum .....	58
Chrysanthemum .....	51	Linum .....	54	Thymus .....	58
Cladrastis .....	23	Liquidambar .....	25	Thuja .....	45, 46
Clematis .....	31, 32	Liriodendron .....	25	Tilia .....	28, 29
Clethra .....	6	Lonicera .....	11, 12, 32	Tsuga .....	46
Colutea .....	7	Lychnis .....	54	Ulmus .....	29
Convallaria .....	51	Lycium .....	32	Verbascum .....	58
Coreopsis .....	51	Lythrum .....	54	Vernonia .....	58
Cornus .....	7, 23	Maclura .....	25	Veronica .....	58
Corylus .....	7, 8	Malus .....	25, 26	Viburnum .....	18, 19
Cotoneaster .....	8, 47	Miscanthus .....	54	Vinca .....	58
Crataegus .....	23, 24	Monarda .....	54	Viola .....	58
Crocus .....	62	Morus .....	26	Weigela .....	19
Cydonia .....	7	Narcissus .....	62	Wisteria .....	32
Cytisus (See Laburnum)				Yucca .....	58
Dahlia .....	61				
Daphne .....	47				
Delphinium .....	51				
Desmodium (See Lespedeza)					
Deutzia .....	8				
Dianthus .....	51, 52				
Dicentra .....	52				

## Common Name Index

Akebia (Akebia) .....	31	Balm of Gilead (Populus can-		Bluet, Mountain (Centaurea) .....	50
Alder (Alnus) .....	22	dicans) .....	26	Blue Wild Indigo (Baptisia) .....	50
Almond, Flowering (Prunus) .....	13	Balsam Fir (Abies) .....	41	Boltonia (Boltonia) .....	50
Althea (Hibiscus) .....	10	Barberry (Berberis) .....	6	Boston Ivy (Ampelopsis) .....	31
Apples .....	65-70	Basswood (Tilia americana) .....	28	Bridal Wreath (Spiraea pruni-	
Apricots .....	80	Beebalm (Monarda) .....	54	folia) .....	15
Aralia (Acanthopanax) .....	5	Beech (Fagus) .....	24	Buckthorn (Rhamnus) .....	13
Arboretum (Thuja) .....	45, 46	Bellflower (Campanula) .....	50	Bugloss (Anchusa) .....	49
Arrowwood (Viburnum dentatum) .....	18	Birch (Betula) .....	22	Bulbs .....	61, 62
Ash (Fraxinus) .....	24	Bittersweet (Celastrus) .....	31	Burning Bush (Euonymus) .....	9
Ash (Sorbus) .....	28	Blackberries .....	83, 84	Bushclover, Hedgehog	
Asparagus .....	86	Black Haw (Viburnum) .....	19	(Echinacea) .....	52
Aster .....	49, 50	Bladder-Senna (Colutea) .....	7	Bushclover (Lespedeza) .....	11
Babysbreath (Gypsophila) .....	52	Blazing Star (Liatris) .....	54	Buttonbush (Cephalanthus) .....	6
Balloonflower (Platycodon) .....	57	Bleeding Heart (Dicentra) .....	52	Butterfly Bush (Buddleia) .....	6
		Bluebeard (Caryopteris) .....	6	Butternut (Juglans) .....	29

# THE MONROE NURSERY I.E.ILGENFRITZ' SONS CO.

MONROE •• MICHIGAN



## COMMON NAME INDEX—Continued

Caladium .....	61	Hawthorn (Crataegus) .....	23, 24	Pyrethrum (Chrysanthemum coccineum) .....	51
Campion (Lynchnis) .....	54	Hazelnut (Corylus) .....	7, 8	Quince .....	81
Candytuft (Iberis) .....	53	Hedgehog Bushclover (Echinacea) .....	52	Quince, Flowering (Cydonia) .....	8
Canna .....	61	Heliopsis .....	53		
Canterbury Bells (Campanula) .....	50	Hemlock (Tsuga) .....	46	Raspberries .....	84
Catalpa .....	22	Hercules Club (Aralia) .....	22	Redbud (Cercis) .....	23
Chamomile (Anthemis) .....	49	Hickory (Hicoria) .....	29	Redcedar (Juniperus vir- giniana) .....	43
Cherries .....	77, 78	Hollyhock (Althea) .....	49	Reed, Giant (Arundo) .....	49
Cherry, Cornelian (Cornus) .....	7	Honey Locust (Gleditsia) .....	24	Retinospora .....	44
Cherry Eleagnus (Eleagnus longipes) .....	9	Honeysuckle (Lonicera) .....	11, 12, 32	Rhododendron .....	47
Cherry, Flowering (Prunus) .....	27	Honeysuckle, Bush (Diervilla) .....	8	Rhubarb .....	86
China Fleecevine (Polygonum) .....	32	Hopbeam (Carpinus) .....	22	Ribbon Grass (Phalaris) .....	56
Chokeberry (Aronia) .....	5, 6	Horsechestnut (Aesculus) .....	21	Rockcress, Alpine (Arabis) .....	49
Chrysanthemum .....	51	Hyacinth .....	62	Rose Acacia (Robinia) .....	14
Cinnamon Vine (Dioscorea) .....	32	Hydrangea .....	10	Rose Loosetrife (Lythrum) .....	54
Cinquefoil (Potentilla) .....	13	Hypericum .....	10	Rose of Sharon (Hibiscus) .....	10
Clematis .....	31, 32			Roses (Rosa) .....	33-39
Climbers .....	31, 32	Indigo, Blue Wild (Baptisia) .....	50	Russian Olive (Eleagnus) .....	8, 19
Clove Pink (Dianthus caryo- phyllus) .....	51	Iris .....	53, 54		
Coffeetree, Kentucky (Gym- nocladus) .....	24	Ironweed (Vernonia) .....	58	Sage, Great Azure (Salvia) .....	57
Columbine (Aquilegia) .....	49			Saint Johnswort (Hypericum) .....	10
Coneflower (Rudbeckia) .....	57	Jethead (Rhodotypos) .....	13	Sassafras .....	28
Corallberry (Heuchera) .....	53	Juniper (Juniperus) .....	41, 42, 43	Shadblow, Downy (Amelanchier) .....	5
Corallberry (Symphoricarpos vulgaris) .....	16			Shrubs, Ornamental .....	4-19
Coreopsis .....	51	Kalmia .....	47	Siberian Pea Tree (Caragana) .....	6
Cotoneaster .....	8, 47	Kentucky Coffeetree (Gymnocladus) .....	24	Silkyvine, Grecian (Periploca) .....	32
Crab Apple .....	70	Kerria .....	10	Silver Bell (Halesia) .....	10
Crab, Flowering (Malus) .....	25, 26	Kudzu Bean (Pueraria) .....	32	Smoketree (Rhus cotinus) .....	14
Cranberrybush (Viburnum) .....	18			Sneezeweed (Helenium) .....	52
Creeper .....	31, 32	Larkspur (Delphinium) .....	51	Sneezewort (Achillea) .....	18
Crocus .....	62	Lavender (Lavandula) .....	54	Snowball (Viburnum) .....	18
Currants .....	81	Lead Plant (Amorpha) .....	5	Snowberry (Symphoricarpos) .....	16
Currant (Shrub) (Ribes) .....	14	Lilac (Syringa) .....	16, 17	Snowdrop (Galanthus) .....	62
		Lily of the Valley (Convallaria) .....	51	Snow-in-Summer (Cerastium) .....	50
Daffodils (Narcissus) .....	62	Lily (Lilium) .....	62	Soapwort (Saponaria) .....	57
Dahlias .....	61	Linden (Tilia) .....	28, 29	Sourwood (Oxydendron) .....	26
Daisy, English (Bellis) .....	50	Locust (Robinia) .....	28	Speedwell (Veronica) .....	58
Dames Rocket (Hesperis) .....	53	Locust, Honey (Gleditsia) .....	24	Spicebush (Benzoin) .....	6
Daphne .....	47	Loosestrife (Lythrum) .....	54	Spiraea (Caryopteris) .....	6
Daylily (Hemerocallis) .....	53			Spiraea (Physocarpus) .....	13
Delphinium .....	51	Maiden Grass (Miscanthus) .....	54	Spiraea (Spiraea) .....	15, 16
Deutzia .....	8	Maidenhair Tree (Ginkgo) .....	24	Spiraea, False (Sorbaria) .....	14
Devil's Walking Stick (Aralia) .....	29	Maltese Cross (Lynchnis) .....	54	Spruce (Picea) .....	43
Dewberries .....	24	Maple (Acer) .....	20, 21	Stephanandra .....	16
Dogwood (Cornus) .....	23	Marshmallow (Althea) .....	49	Stokesia .....	58
Downy Shadblow (Amelanchier) .....	5	Matrimony Vine (Lycium) .....	32	Stonecrop (Sedum) .....	57, 58
Dutchman's Pipe (Aristolochia) .....	31	Meadowrue (Thalictrum) .....	58	Strawberries .....	85, 86
		Mockorange (Philadelphus) .....	12, 13	Sunae (Rhus) .....	13, 14
Elder (Sambucus) .....	14	Mountain Bluet (Centaurea) .....	50	Summersweet (Clethra) .....	6
Elephant's Ear (Caladium) .....	61	Mugwort (Artemisia) .....	49	Sunrose (Helianthemum) .....	53
Elm (Ulmus) .....	29	Mulberry (Morus) .....	26	Sweetgum (Liquidambar) .....	25
Engelmann Creeper (Ampelopsis) .....	31	Mullein (Verbascum) .....	58	Sweetshrub (Calycanthus) .....	6
English Daisy (Bellis) .....	50			Sweet William (Dianthus barbatus) .....	51
Eulalia (Miscanthus) .....	54	Nannyberry (Viburnum lentago) .....	18	Tamarix .....	17
Eunymus .....	9, 47	Nectarines .....	81	Thyme (Thymus) .....	58
Evergreens, Broad-leaved .....	47	Ninebark (Physocarpus) .....	13	Thorn Tree (Crataegus) .....	23, 24
Evergreens, Coniferous .....	41-46	Nut Trees .....	29	Torchlily (Kniphofia) .....	54
				Tree of Heaven (Ailanthus) .....	22
False Dragonhead (Physostegia) .....	57	Oak (Quercus) .....	27	Trumpet Creeper (Bignonia) .....	31
Fatsia .....	24	Olive, Russian (Eleagnus) .....	8	Tuberose .....	62
Filbert, English (Corylus) .....	7, 8	Oriental Poppy (Papaver) .....	56	Tuberous Rooted Plants .....	61, 62
Fir, Balsam (Abies) .....	41	Ornamental Shrubs .....	4-19	Tulips .....	62
Flax, Perennial (Linum) .....	54	Ornamental Trees .....	20-29	Tuliptree (Liriodendron) .....	25
Fleecevine, China (Polygonum) .....	32	Osage Orange (Maclura) .....	25	Turtlehead, Pink (Chelone) .....	51
Flowering Almond (Prunus) .....	13				
Flowering Cherry (Prunus) .....	27	Pachysandra .....	54	Valerian, Greek (Polemonium) .....	57
Flowering Crab (Malus) .....	25, 26	Painted Lady (Chrysanthemum) .....	51	Varnish Tree (Koeleruteria) .....	25
Flowering Peach (Amygdalus) .....	22	Pansy (Viola cornuta) .....	58	Viburnum .....	18, 19
Flowering Plum (Prunus) .....	27	Peaches .....	73-76	Vines .....	31, 32
Forsythia .....	9	Peach, Flowering (Amygdalus) .....	22	Violet (Viola odorata) .....	58
Foxglove (Digitalis) .....	52	Pearlbush (Exochorda) .....	9	Virginia Creeper (Ampelopsis) .....	31
Fringetree (Chionanthus) .....	6	Pears .....	71, 72		
		Pea Tree, Siberian (Caragana) .....	6	Wallflower (Cheiranthus) .....	50
Gaillardia .....	52	Pentstemon .....	56	Walnut (Juglans) .....	29
Gay Feather (Liatris) .....	54	Peonies (Paeonia) .....	55, 56	Wayfaring Tree (Viburnum lantanata) .....	18
Giant Reed (Arundo) .....	49	Perennial Pea (Lathyrus) .....	54	Weigela .....	19
Gladiolus (Gladiolus) .....	61	Perennials .....	48-58	Willow (Salix) .....	28
Globethistle, Steel (Echinops) .....	52	Periwinkle (Vinca) .....	58	Wintercreeper (Eunonymus) .....	47
Golden Bell (Forsythia) .....	9	Persimmon (Diospyros) .....	24	Wisteria .....	32
Goldenchain (Laburnum) .....	25	Phlox .....	57	Witch-Hazel (Hamamelis) .....	10
Golden Glow (Rudbeckia) .....	57	Pine (Pinus) .....	43, 44	Wittherod (Viburnum cas- sinoides) .....	18
Goldenrain Tree (Koeleruteria) .....	25	Plinks (Dianthus) .....	52	Woodbine (Lonicera) .....	32
Goldentuft (Allyssum) .....	49	Planetree (Platanus) .....	26		
Gooseberries .....	82	Plantainlily (Hosta) .....	53	Yarrow (Achillea) .....	48
Grapes .....	82, 83	Plumepoppy (Bocconia) .....	50	Yellow Wood (Cladrastis) .....	23
Grecian Silkyvine (Periploca) .....	32	Plum, Purpleleaf (Prunus) .....	27	Yew (Taxus) .....	44, 45
Greek Valerian (Polemonium) .....	57	Plum, Flowering (Prunus) .....	78-80	Yucca .....	58
Groundcherry, Lantern (Physalis) .....	57	Poplar (Populus) .....	26, 27		
Gypsophila .....	52	Poppy, Oriental (Papaver) .....	56	Zebra Grass (Miscanthus) .....	54
		Primrose (Primula) .....	57		
Hackberry (Celtis) .....	23	Privet (Ligustrum) .....	11		
Hardhack (Spirea tomentosa) .....	16				
Haw, Black (Viburnum) .....	19				





## FIVE FAVORITE ROSES

A selection from the list chosen by popular vote of Rose lovers of America. Two year, field grown, quality grafted plants.

1. General Jacqueminot.
2. Paul Neyron.
3. Souvenir de Claudius Pernet.
4. Mme. Butterfly.
5. Frau Karl Druschki.

### Special Offer

*These 5 roses, our best grade of plants, priced for a saving.*

**\$5<sup>85</sup>**

All of these collections are sold as units. There can be no change in varieties at these prices.

*Turn to page 33 for description of Rose varieties*



## Hardy Flower Collection

Ten in all of the so-called Old Fashioned Garden favorites.

1. R. P. Struthers Phlox.
2. Lassburg Phlox.
3. Rijnstrom Phlox.
4. Belladonna Delphinium.
5. Long Spurred Hybrid Columbine.
6. Coreopsis.
7. Red Sweet William.
8. Gaillardia.
9. Babysbreath (Gypsophila).
10. Shasta Daisy.

### Special Offer

One each of the 10 varieties. All first quality clumps—not slips. A \$4.00 value.

**\$2<sup>95</sup>**

Perennial collection prepaid.....

For full description of Perennials, see pages 48 to 60



***“It's Not a Home  
Until it's Planted”***

**Consult Us On Improving Your Landscape**

